

# THE ATHENÆUM

A JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND  
THE ARTS

No. 4639

MARCH 1919



The Outlook for Reconstruction

The Problem of Property

Cobden and Internationalism

Shipping and other Profits

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*Published at*

THE ATHENÆUM OFFICE

Bream's Buildings : Chancery Lane

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## Comments.

THE King's Speech contained many phrases and turns of speech which we have come to associate with Mr. Lloyd George. The programme outlined in it is largely devoted to social policy; many important questions, however—as, for example, that of conscription—are left untouched. It is unavoidable that the terms of the Speech should be general, and there need be no cause for apprehension if they cover clearly conceived proposals. As to that, there is room for doubt. Such indications as there are point to an absence of definite policy except on such questions as housing, where the policy is already settled. The appointment of Committees of Inquiry and the calling of Conferences are not necessarily alternatives to an announcement of Government policy. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that, so far as the supreme problems of Reconstruction are concerned, the electorate has given the Prime Minister a blank cheque and that he has not made up his mind what to do with it.

DURING the debates on the Address the best speeches without exception were those of Labour members. They had a breadth of view and breathed a sense of responsibility which many people would not have expected. They were the speeches of statesmen, and not the wild outpourings of irresponsible propagandists. Neither Mr. Lloyd George nor Mr. Bonar Law showed the earnestness and broadmindedness of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Clynes.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made with the scheme for a League of Nations, though we are far from believing that the old men at the Peace Conference are convinced of its wisdom, or even of its practicability. When the full story comes to be written, it is more than probable that we shall find that the driving forces behind the proposal were the British and American representatives. It is to President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and Lord Robert Cecil that we owe the success which has so far been achieved. Nevertheless, we cannot pretend that the proposals put forward travel as far as we had hoped, and when they come to be put into operation they may work badly. The world as a whole has not yet visualized the possibilities of a League of Nations.

THE Ministry of Health Bill lays the foundation of a public health service. It will be "the duty of the Minister to take all such steps as may be

## Announcements.

Commencing with the issue dated 4th April, 'The Athenæum' will revert to its pre-war character, and devote itself exclusively to English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama.

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desirable to secure the effective carrying out and co-ordination of measures conducive to the health of the people, including measures for the prevention and cure of disease, the treatment of physical and mental defects, the collection and preparation of information and statistics relating thereto, and the training of persons engaged in health services." It will remain for the future to insist that full use is made of these powers. But clearly the first step is to transfer to one Ministry the health functions now performed by a number of Departments. Under the Bill this is proposed, the Local Government Board being the nucleus of the new Ministry. Opportunity should be taken without delay to transfer to other Departments the powers and duties of the Local Government Board which are not concerned with health. These matters range from public libraries to steam whistles, and from fire engines to emigration.

THE Government has refused to face the issue of the nationalization of the coal mines. It has appointed a Commission instead, and the future of the coal mines is included amongst its terms of reference. What the Government expects to get from the Commission in the way of advice it is difficult to see. On large problems of high policy it is the business of the Prime Minister to know his own mind. The Government ought not to "farm out" the consideration of questions of vital policy at a time when it should be taking action. Much the same criticism holds good of the Industrial Conference. It appointed a Committee which will presumably make recommendations to the Government. There are two sets of questions to be dealt with—those on which the Government must take action, and those which must be solved by employers' organizations and trade unions. So far as the latter group are concerned, they will be dealt with, but the more speedily when the Government has made its contribution to the treatment of the first group of questions. The Government does not need to call a Conference to receive advice on them. They are matters of broad social policy on which the Cabinet should have made up its mind. The country was led to believe that the Coalition had a big programme; but it appears now that this is not the case. Committees may be necessary for working out the application of a policy; but to use them to suggest a policy implies a blankness of mind which augurs ill for the future. It may be, of course, that the Prime Minister, surrounded by the lions of Toryism, is anxious for outside pressure to force his hand.

THE Coal Commission will serve a useful purpose in educating public opinion, more particularly as the press is devoting space to reports

of its proceedings. Few people are acquainted with the facts concerning the position of the coal-mining industry; but with the gradual extraction from witnesses of the relevant information, it will be possible for outside people to judge the merits of the coal-miners' case. It would be extremely valuable if all the staple industries of the country could be subjected to the same sort of inquiry in order to arrive at the truth regarding their profits and their efficiency. We need make no apology for the prominence given to the subject of profits in this issue of *The Athenæum*.

THE Ways and Communications Bill is good in so far as it brings together in one department the various responsibilities of the State towards the transport services; but as the Bill at present stands it may prove to be the parent of a bureaucracy as powerful as any which existed during the War. The House of Commons will in all probability insist upon more complete Parliamentary control and a diminution in the powers of the Minister of Ways and Communications. The new Department will probably become a Ministry of Power and Transport—a title which would have been more suitable than the archaic name which has been bestowed upon it. This association of power and transport is undoubtedly a sound development. The main defect of the Bill, it seems to us, is that it is a piecemeal measure. The Department is being set up because something of the kind is clearly necessary, but its establishment is not being considered in relation to other Departments. The same holds true of the Ministry of Health. The Government should take in hand the whole question of the reorganization of the central Departments of State. It has received the Report of the Machinery of Government Committee, and it is surely time that the Government announced its policy on the question and proceeded to end the confusion which at present exists. The growth of State functions and the multiplication of Departments during the War have created a state of things which must be prejudicial to the administration of the nation's affairs.

MR. CHURCHILL'S speech in support of the Army Estimates reveals this spectacular figure in the guise of an unblushing militarist. His fertile mind has pictured a wonderful and highly efficient army organization growing under his hand; his imagination, apparently, plays upon the possibilities of "the next war." In spite of Mr. Churchill's undoubted qualities, he is too irresponsible a person to occupy so responsible a post as Secretary for War at such a serious time.

## Hail—and Farewell!

**T**HIS article closes a chapter in the history of *The Athenæum*, and contains the prelude to a new chapter. *The Athenæum* has a long history behind it, and though it is remembered as a paper which was predominantly literary, it has taken a lively interest in public questions. Nevertheless, in the minds of most people it is inseparably connected with literature, and with the names of some of the greatest British men of letters. During the War, however, it developed along the lines of political, social, and economic discussion. Our present readers will remember that in January, 1917, *The Athenæum* was reorganized as a journal of Reconstruction, and from that time onwards we have tried consistently to keep before the public the real issues which face the country.

We do not pretend that we have succeeded in the objects we set out to attain. Our period of control has been a time of extraordinary difficulty. The scarcity of paper and the labour shortage have been sources of embarrassment. The group which has been responsible for the policy of the paper has been immersed in affairs. Like all good citizens, we were doing our full share in the world's work. We had little leisure for the calm consideration of Reconstruction problems. Our views, therefore, more often than not, were expressed in articles which were rough in texture and ragged at the edges. We frankly admit the shortcomings of the paper; yet we look back over the last two and a quarter years with considerable satisfaction. We have throughout put forward a point of view which needs to be emphasized, and which must be accepted if Reconstruction is to be anything more than the rehabilitation of vested interests

and the privileged classes. Men and women matter above everything else in the world. All the problems of political, social, and economic life are primarily spiritual. Standards of value have a real meaning only when expressed in terms of human life and personality. For whatever purpose the community may organize itself—whether political or economic, whether national or international—its policy must be democratic, based upon the twin principles of justice and freedom. The task of the future is to work out the implications of democracy and to apply its standards to social action in all its aspects.

In the columns of *The Athenæum* we have endeavoured to give expression to these views, and for the opportunity we are grateful. But our control comes to an end with this number. It has been decided, after careful consideration, to convert *The Athenæum* into a literary weekly, on the ground that it is in the best interests of the paper to revert to the form with which it is most closely associated in the public mind.

We understand that *The Athenæum* will not be a literary journal in the narrow sense, but its appeal will be literary rather than political. There is, we feel sure, a public for a paper along these lines, and we wish success to *The Athenæum* in its new form.

Before we finally disappear from the stage of *The Athenæum* we would thank both our friends and our critics; they have each been helpful in their different ways. And if, as many readers have assured us from time to time, they have found *The Athenæum* helpful, we have justified our stewardship of a paper with a long and honourable connexion with British journalism.

## The Outlook for Reconstruction.

**D**URING the dark days of the War there were many whose eyes were turned to the new dawn. Their minds were filled with rich hopes for the future. Reconstruction was to be a new Crusade. But now the day of Reconstruction has come, and the sky is overcast. Here and there a ray of hope pierces the gathering clouds, but the outlook is far from bright. Are the dreams of the youth of the nation—and of other nations—to come to naught? It is a terrifying prospect. Is it conceivable that the world is to relapse into its old ways? The issue is not in doubt. But it is well to face the present situation frankly.

On international questions there has been a great awakening. In every country the finest spirits have realized that there must be either real co-operation amongst nations or State individualism and selfishness—that democracy is inconsistent with territorial ambition, militarism, or non-intervention. Their hopes are centred upon a living League of Nations as an expression of the public conscience of mankind. The events of the last three months show, however, how far the Peace Congress is from giving practical form to these principles. How many States would survive without dishonour an inquiry into the actions of their plenipoten-



tiaries? How many States have been unmoved by considerations of territorial gains? The unending series of semi-official conversations and private conclaves taking place in Paris are hidden from the public eye; yet sufficient is known to justify the view that some at least of the statesmen gathered in the French capital are dealing with the problems of the post-war world in the spirit of the pre-war period. Behind them stand the realists of all countries. This country is not without a section who regard a League of Nations as "damned nonsense." Even President Wilson is not without his assailants in the United States, for Senator Lodge and his supporters are taking a course which Americans will look back upon with shame. The draft League of Nations scheme is obviously a compromise, and unregenerate Governments will be able to hamper its free growth.

At home the immediate outlook gives cause for apprehension. The sentiments of the war period have almost entirely evaporated. The "brotherhood of the trenches" barely survived the armistice. The kindly feelings which were expressed towards Labour are vanishing before the irritation produced by attempts on the part of the organized workers to take the initiative in making "a country fit for heroes to live in." The old régime still exists, apparently unshaken. Those who governed us before govern us still. The air is full of promises and laden with uncertainty. In the meantime policy is being quickly shaped and action taken on the old familiar lines.

The Government must be held largely responsible for the present situation. The general election was conducted on a plane which stifled the finer feelings and nobler aspirations of the people. A great opportunity to rally all the best elements in the nation to the quest of a new and better civilization was cynically flung away, and instead an appeal made to the basest passions and the lowest motives. The tone set by the general election is reflected in the new House of Commons, which shows no signs of grasping either the complexity of its task or the magnitude of its opportunity.

The Government has introduced its Ministry of Health Bill, which will pursue its way leisurely through the two Houses. If, however, the Cabinet had visualized what a Ministry of Health might mean to the community, if it realized that the recurring outbreaks of "influenza" are levying a heavier toll of life than the War itself, it would have taken strong action before now, and in advance of the passage of its Bill. The Government has its housing programme, but we are still in the stage of preparing plans. Where are the bricks and timber and fittings? When a serious industrial dis-

turbance threatens, the motive of fear is sufficient to quicken the Cabinet into rapid action of a sort. When soldiers become troublesome, their grievances are immediately remedied. But the provision of houses proceeds at a snail's pace, apparently because of lack of imagination on the one hand, and the absence of a demonstration of force on the other.

In the economic sphere, the negative policy of abandoning State control with the greatest speed has its positive side—the rehabilitation of private control. The Government has announced its adhesion to "private enterprise," which in the past has been enterprising in the pursuit of profits rather than public well-being. The Government has, however, no constructive policy regarding the big problems of industry; when it is imperative that something should be done there is an inquiry. This procedure is clear proof that the Government, notwithstanding all the rhetoric of the Prime Minister, has no programme of its own, and Commissions and Committees enable it to gain time, at the end of which it will be presented with recommendations, for which, if they are adopted, it will claim all the credit to be derived from them, whilst it can absolve itself from blame if things turn out ill, on the ground that it acted under the advice of "a strong Committee." The Government, which ought to have taken a lead in industrial Reconstruction, is merely going to do what it must.

The truth is that the Coalition is composed of such diverse elements that on the large questions confronting it there can be no real agreement. Moreover, it lacks inspiration, and its conduct of the nation's business neither rouses enthusiasm nor strikes public imagination.

And when we turn to the governing classes, we find no voluntary abdication. Landowners, mineowners, shipowners, manufacturers, on the one hand, and the purely ornamental sections of the community on the other, have not revised their views of their responsibilities to the community sufficiently drastically to appreciate what is required of them in the new age. Many individuals in the governing classes have undoubtedly been profoundly influenced by the events of the war period; they have discovered the humanity of the common man, and accordingly they now take a kindlier view of the masses and a more serious view of their own social responsibilities. But it cannot be said that those who hold the reins of power have in general grasped the implications of the Prime Minister's phrase about a country fit for heroes, or the application to home affairs of the moral issues of the War. In industry, the employers generally accept the impossibility of reverting to pre-war standards, but they do not as a class intend

voluntarily to submit to any diminution in their powers or to reorganize industry on a basis of equality. They still think—and most well-to-do people think with them—that their economic value or social position somehow entitles them without question to abundance, but that 6*l.* a week for miners is an extraordinarily high wage. In spite of the unity of the people during the War, and of the brotherhood of the trenches, there is great difficulty in breaking away from the assumption that the mass of people is the Cinderella of the family. It is clear that if the future were left to our governors their philanthropy would reproduce the old system, but without its worst cruelties. We are not blaming these people, and we are not accusing them of a lack of ordinary human qualities. We are merely trying to show that the revolution in outlook which is an indispensable condition of true Reconstruction is by no means complete. It follows that the creation of new conditions of life and new opportunities depends upon the extent to which those who have caught the new spirit can mould national action, and the degree to which the mass of sympathetic people can be organized and focussed. Reconstruction will not be exhausted by the present Government. The transformation of society, the establishment of new social values, the substitution of new motives for action, and the growth of new social traditions constitute a programme for this and succeeding generations.

The immediate outlook is not reassuring; anti-social forces appear temporarily to be gaining ground; but the War has brought certain fundamental changes: more people than ever before are thinking upon the problems of society; the younger men and women are bolder in spirit, and keenly aware of the fact that changes are practicable which it has hitherto been the custom to regard as impracticable. Schemes of reform may be blocked, Bills may be dropped, vested interests may be palliated, but the ideas in men's minds will grow and fructify. The subtle changes which have taken place in the minds and hearts of people are the living contribution of the war years to the post-war period.

We need not, therefore, be unduly disheartened because the influences of the past seem to be projecting themselves into the future. It is, however, of the utmost importance that the new influences should be steadily strengthened. The education of public opinion must proceed. And though *The Athenæum* will no longer be a platform for the discussion of political and social problems, we may at least hope that its readers will continue to maintain the principles of Reconstruction for which the paper has stood.

## The Problem of Property.

WHEN the public conscience became roused to the existence of social evils, there began a series of inquiries into the various aspects of poverty. The social problem was conceived as a problem of poverty. Whilst, however, material possessions or the power to obtain them are indispensable conditions of life, there is a point beyond which the question of poverty ceases to be a real issue. The problem then is one of relations between poverty and riches. When all are poor there is, provided the bare needs of life are satisfied, no living problem of wealth. When some are poor and some are rich and the disparity becomes more glaring, a problem of wealth arises. The abolition of absolute poverty, and even a considerable rise in the standard of life of the mass of people, does not sweep away what is called erroneously the poverty problem, but which is really the problem of wealth. The crux of the question lies in the gap between the many who are relatively poor and the few who are relatively rich. And this is not merely because of the existence of envy in men's hearts, but because of the power which the possession of concentrated wealth confers.

The problems of Reconstruction have too often been regarded as dealing mainly with "the condition of the people" question. The real point of attack, however, is the embattled fortress of Property. We are not asserting that private property should cease to exist. Personal property is an essential of civilized life. But it is otherwise with the institution called Property. Property is the generic name given to claims upon the labours of others—claims which when consolidated give the possessor undue influence in the community. The economic power of Property is inextricably interwoven with social and political power. Those who possess the one in large measure possess the other also. At the present time, though the Government concedes this or that particular claim made by the masses, it stands for the defence of Property. In the King's Speech, in a passage concerning "the existing unrest," there is a reference to "firmly maintaining security for property and person." We may ignore the order in which "property and person" are placed. What we wish to emphasize is that the Government is primarily concerned with the defence of Property. The King's Speech outlines a programme devoted mainly to the group of poverty questions: "We must stop at no sacrifice of interest or prejudice to stamp out unmerited poverty, to diminish unemployment and mitigate its sufferings, to provide decent homes, to improve the nation's health, and to raise the standard of well-being



throughout the community." This is all admirable as far as it goes, but it does not solve the problem of Property. These proposals may, indeed, be an insurance of Property, at least for a time.

Now a Government which really intended to get down to the root of the matter would frame the King's Speech in some such terms as the following: "We must stop at no sacrifice of interest or prejudice to stamp out unmerited wealth, to diminish the evil of inherited property, to curb the power of the profiteers and monopolists," &c.

Unfortunately, the institution of Property is never questioned by Governments. It is accepted, and any attack upon it is repulsed. Hostility to Bolshevism, for example, is due not merely to the violence with which it was introduced, but mainly to the fact that it has no respect for Property. And when the governing classes profess that society must be defended against revolution, they mean that it must be defended against attacks on Property.

The duty of the Government is not ended with the establishment of minimum standards. We have had in the past Royal Commissions, Departmental Committees, and unofficial investigations of one sort and another into Labour and social questions. There is no longer a problem of poverty. It has ceased to be a problem at all. It is a matter of taking steps to remove absolute poverty and its accompanying evils. Perhaps bolder steps would have been taken before now but for the belief that measures for dealing with poverty might menace the security of Property. The duty of the Government is to take up the investigation of Property as its predecessors did inquiries into poverty.

We need, for example, a close examination of profits and profit-making. We have been concerned in the past with the underpayment of Labour. It is high time we ascertained the truth or otherwise of the charges of the overpayment of capitalists. Is it or is it not a fact that profits bear no relation to the efforts or abstinence of those who receive them? If it is desirable and practicable to enforce the payment of a minimum wage, is it desirable and practicable to establish a maximum profit? What are the facts concerning rates of profits in different industries? Is it necessary for the community to award phenomenal profits to the successful *entrepreneurs* in order to yield an average return for a whole industry and to compensate for the failures? To what extent is capital watered? The list of questions which need to be probed could be extended indefinitely.

But the researches of the future should travel far beyond manufacturing industry. We need a searching inquiry into commerce and specula-

tion, and an investigation into the returns received from the ownership of natural resources, land, and raw materials. Moreover, we must know whether the rent and profit receivers are making the greatest and wisest contribution to wealth production and well-being. We are continually being told of the inefficiency of Labour, of "ca' canny," of restriction of output. Are holders and controllers of Property inefficient? Is there an analogous system of "ca' canny" and restriction of production? These, again, are pertinent questions to which there must be returned, sooner or later, a documented reply.

Further, there is a large and fundamental question of a different order. Is there any social justification for the disparity of income between, say, Lord Leverhulme and a London seamstress? Is it in the best interests of the community that there should be a class of people enjoying an annual income of 10,000*l.* and upwards, or fifty to a hundred times as much as the average man or woman worker? If not, by what methods are adjustments to be made? We are brought face to face with the problem of inherited wealth and a revision of our system of taxation. The problem of Property has also its international side, and the ramifications of any social reorganization that may be deemed advisable must be traced as accurately as possible.

We have but touched the fringe of the problem of Property. To deal at all seriously with the question we shall need a new point of view. We must escape the obsession of poverty, and realize that it is wealth that constitutes the chief social problem. There are indications of a change in the public attitude. Profiteering during the War has attracted considerable attention. The growth of opinion on the public control of railways and mines is convincing evidence of the revision of ideas which has taken place. We may, therefore, hope that, however tentative its beginnings may be, we shall before long witness the opening of the grand inquisition into the problem of Property.

## Beata Solitudo.

*O beata solitudo,  
Sola tu beatitudo :  
Oppidum est carcer visus,  
Solitudo Paradisus.*

TO me a prison is the town,  
And solitude a paradise is,  
Where God his angels sendeth down  
To me. A prison is the town,  
For there the walls about me frown  
To keep me from my heart's devices.  
To me a prison is the town,  
And solitude a paradise is.

C. DELISLE BURNS.



## Cobden, Internationalism, and Democracy.

"The field of democracy is furrowed by error....All the actual errors of democracy spring from one common source, from one primary error of direction given to the democratic idea; from the imperfect view taken of human life and of the world."—Mazzini.

"Cobden was first and always what his French comrade, Emile de Girardin, called him, 'an international man.' His foreign policy was couched in the single term 'non-intervention.'"—J. A. Hobson in 'Richard Cobden, the International Man.'

"A policy of non-intervention cuts at the very roots of freedom, because *laissez-faire* in an imperfect world results in licence for the few and subjection for the many....An international policy of non-interference....is nothing more than a policy of short-sighted selfishness. It places the weak at the mercy of the strong, and limits freedom in consequence, as the weak, crushed and trembling under the fear of aggression, are unable to participate fully in that complex life of the world which is richer and fuller than a self-contained national life can ever be."—Arthur Greenwood in 'An Introduction to the Study of International Relations.'

**R**ICHARD COBDEN stands out as one of the towering figures of the nineteenth century. He was a great man, but not "an international man," and it is a pity that Mr. Hobson, who clearly realizes the limitations of Cobden's outlook and policy, should have allowed himself in his new and most interesting volume\* to be misled by de Girardin's phrase. It is a term which might well be applied to Joseph Mazzini, but it is inappropriate when attached to the great individualist.

Cobden worked incessantly in the interests of peace, and his views upon arbitration were distinctly in advance of his time. But he was a product of his age. He reacted against Palmerston's foreign policy, and he mistrusted, as well he might, the diplomacy of his day. As Mr. Hobson says:—

"The classes of Government officials who conducted diplomacy, and the methods they employed, were poisoned by obsolete traditions of suspicion and hostility, the survivals of a world in which statecraft expressed the conflicting interests of rival dynasties and not the common benefits of peoples....He knew how perilous a foreign policy conducted by such men must be. So he concluded the less of it the better. If the peoples are to get into sane, amicable, and mutually profitable relations with one another, that intercourse is best promoted by leaving it to them, and with as little interference as possible either in the way of help or hindrance by their respective Governments."

But this attitude does not make Cobden an internationalist; it was rather the reflection of

an individualist domestic policy. Mr. Hobson himself insists that non-intervention was part and parcel of that general policy of *laissez-faire* to which Cobden and his school subscribed. Their view may be summarized in Mr. Hobson's words:—

"Government was conceived as a bad thing in itself, always oppressive to individuals, frequently unjust, nearly always expensive and inefficient. A country has to bear government for its sins, as a provision against enemies outside and enemies within. Armaments and police were the essence of government. The more rigorous logic of this *laissez-faire* thought and policy dictated an opposition to the entire body of the factory laws and other State regulations of industry, and to all public provision or enforcement of sanitation and education. Their economic theory taught these thinkers to believe that unrestricted freedom of contract and of exchange would secure the greatest, surest, and most rapid growth of industrial prosperity, and that the natural play of competition under the pressure of self-interest would win for all classes their proper share. Their political Liberalism was thus directed almost wholly to the removal of the various impediments which law and custom offered to the free play of this enlightened self-interest. To Free Trade must be added removal of restrictions upon the transfer or the use of land, upon freedom of movement and settlement of labour, the repeal of 'taxes upon knowledge,' and the establishment of full religious liberty and equality, by the abolition of religious tests for Universities and public offices, by abolition of Church rates and the disestablishment of the State Church. This Liberalism on its constitutional side usually comprehended an extension of the franchise towards full self-government of the nation, and the absorption of all real governmental power in the hands of the representative House."

Cobden himself "admitted the necessity of legislative protection" in the case of child labourers. But his general views were substantially those so well summarized above. For example, trade unions he thought were "founded upon principles of brutal tyranny and monopoly." He regarded them as futile instruments. Briefly, he was a man of the middle classes who accepted political democracy, but nothing outside and beyond it. Mr. Hobson explains that "he had little use for anything that could be called economic democracy, nor did he adequately recognize that an effective political democracy was impossible so long as existing economic bondage survived."

Cobden fought for many of the reforms which were indispensable to political democracy; but economic democracy remained outside the range of his speculations, and international democracy was a conception he did not grasp. His political philosophy was blind to the significance of social organization, and its place in securing that individual freedom which was his goal. The world, in his view, was not so much a system of overlapping organizations as an aggregation of individuals who ought to trade with each other and be on terms of friendship. But this is not internationalism. A programme of peace, Free Trade, and free intercourse between peoples

\* 'Richard Cobden, the International Man.' (T. Fisher Unwin, 21s. net.)

—important though its various items may be—does not convert those who support it into internationalists. Cobden's defect was, in Mazzini's words, "the imperfect view taken of human life and of the world."

Non-intervention, as the prime motive of foreign policy, must necessarily break down as it did in the sphere of domestic policy. It has been said\* that

"non-interference in the industrial world worked more havoc in society as a whole than a century of tentative and spasmodic intervention has been able to sweep away. Non-intervention in international affairs is the analogue of the *laissez-faire* policy of a century with its motto of 'Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost.' As in industry, so in the sphere of international life, it means that the devil takes not merely the hindmost, but most of the rest. To avow a policy of non-intervention is a declaration of voluntary outlawry and a denial of duties and responsibilities in the wider world of which nations are a part. Anarchism is not to be reached by short cuts. Men and nations alike cannot yet be relied upon to obey an inner moral law without the outward manifestation of corporate regulation and the stimulus of participation with others in a common task."

What Cobden did not realize, what indeed in the early Victorian era he could hardly be expected to realize, was that democracy lives its life through a variety of organizations or social groupings, and that international organization and co-operation for the fulfilment of the needs of humanity is a necessity to the life of the world. This view is now being more widely held. The idea of a League of Nations "to enforce peace" is giving way to a broader conception of a League of Nations acting as a nucleus for a series of commissions devoting themselves to the constructive work of the world—in their different ways co-operating to make the world a better place to live in. With the development of these groupings and of voluntary associations democracy will gain organs of international expression. What is needed is more intervention and control, and not less. The realization of democracy depends upon it.

Cobden would have regarded himself as a democrat, but he was not a democrat in the sense that he accepted the full implications of democracy. He believed in certain of the essentials of political democracy, but in so far as he ignored the economic and international aspects with which the attainment of political democracy is bound up, his political principles were deprived of much of their reality. This divorce of political from economic or international democracy is common enough, and the present generation is witnessing a divorce of a similar character. The states of the world are almost all of them committed to a policy whose far-reaching results

cannot now be foreseen, but which will in the long run make the world safe for democracy through the rise of new institutions and groupings for common action and common counsel. Yet the statesmen who will support a League of Nations are for the most part blind to the application of their political principles to the economic order. They are children of the later Victorian age as Cobden was the child of early Victorianism. Even President Wilson has a blind eye to the telescope when he is regarding the domestic policy of the United States. President Wilson in Paris on the business of the peace is a different being from the President Wilson at Washington concerned with the business of the States. He is an internationalist abroad, and a non-interventionist and individualist at home. He recognizes the necessity for a new order in the realm of international relations, but is oblivious to the need for a new order in the sphere of economic relations.

Similarly, the British representatives at the Peace Congress will, according to their different lights, support the establishment of a League of Nations, and if they accept, and the Conference accepts, the broad conceptions of Lord Robert Cecil a great step forward will have been taken. But these same politicians are colour-blind when they contemplate the economic system. They are in favour of "reforms," but these measures will not touch the heart of the evil. They will perpetuate the old order in its main outlines, but modified here and there in response to immediate pressure.

Just as political democracy never bears full fruit in a warring world and when the blight of the existing economic system is upon it, so international democracy can never become a reality whilst the modern economic organization persists. At the worst, we may find the League of Nations become the instrument of capitalism, as Parliaments have only too often been in the past; at the best, its power for good will be limited by the extent to which it can control the economic forces originating in individualist states. There is no single approach to the fulfilment of democratic hopes. We have pursued the political avenue at home; we are now following the road towards international democracy. Economic vested interests, however, hamper every step. The key to real advance lies in the economic sphere. We are but at the beginning of an exploration of what economic democracy implies. There is much thinking to be done and much experiment to be made. But until there is a concerted attack upon the economic citadel, the fortress of the classes—whether military, political, or social—will never surrender, and the victory of democracy will remain incomplete.

\* Arthur Greenwood in 'An Introduction to the Study of International Relations.'

## Shipping and other Profits.

AT the recent Industrial Conference the Prime Minister advised the employers to give greater publicity to the financial facts of their various industries. We propose, therefore, to assist the shipowners to give effect to the Prime Minister's policy ; for the mercantile marine has rendered good service to the community during the War ; and, whatever may have happened to the officers and seamen, those who own the ships have not been unrewarded.

There were various methods of securing a reward for the use of ships. Ships were insured at three times their pre-war value, and if you lost your ship, you could retire on the proceeds ; or you could buy and sell shares ; or you could earn a commission on freight ; or you could wait for dividends.

The first point to be noticed is that the value of the shares in shipping companies has considerably increased. For example, Royal Mail ordinary shares stood at 87½ in July, 1914, and at 141½ in February, 1919 ; Cunard Company ordinary shares stood at 30s. in July, 1914, and at 91s. in February, 1919, having reached 115s. in the summer of 1918 ; the British S.S. Investment Trust deferred shares stood at 134½ in July, 1914, and at 465 in February, 1919. Some shipping shares have decreased in value because of the loss of ships ; and, of course, other shares besides those in shipping companies have risen fantastically. But on the whole the shipowners cannot complain of the value set on their property by the investing public. In fact, many of those who held shares in shipping in 1914 and simply "sat tight," now find themselves possessed of three times their former wealth, even if they have parted with the interest which they have been drawing during the four years. These thrice-blessed shipowners are not all managers of the industry, for many of the shareholders are youths who have inherited shares or charitable old ladies ; and it is difficult to discover what service they have performed in regard to shipping. Their property has increased in value because of the destruction of other people's ships and because of the final victory gained by our soldiers and sailors. The owners of German shipping shares are not so happy. The owners of British shipping, however, have not simply waited to see their property increase ; they have received periodically an increasing income. For example, the profits of Furness, Withy & Co. for the year ending April 30, 1918, after paying Excess Profits Duty, were 781,672*l.*, which supplied to the ordinary shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent, free of income tax, and a bonus of 10 per cent, also free of income tax. As another ex-

ample we may take the Mitre Shipping Company, which owns only two steamers, both about twelve years old, but charters other steamers and holds shares in other companies. There was no dividend in 1913-14, but in 1914-15 the Company paid 12½ per cent, the profit being reckoned at 45,986*l.* ; and in 1915-16 the profit was 108,583*l.*, giving a dividend of 15 per cent. The Century Shipping Company paid in 1913-14 a dividend of 10 per cent on ordinary shares, and in 1915-16, as well as in 1916-17, a dividend of 30 per cent ; while the value of their ships and investments stood at about half a million in 1913, and now stand at about a million and a half. The very large shipping companies have not rushed into publicity in regard to their profits. The Ellerman Lines, for example, own 188 ships and have a capital of 3,050,000*l.* ; but, as *Fairplay*, the well-known organ of the shipping interests, remarks :—

"Like the P. and O. and practically all the large shipping companies, it is impossible to ascertain from the accounts as published what profit the [Ellerman Lines] Company has made during the year. The Ellerman Lines not only give no profit or loss account, but do not indicate the amount of the dividend paid on the deferred ordinary shares, the whole of which are owned by Sir John Ellerman."

*Fairplay* continues :—

"The interest on the investments in Treasury Bills, &c., alone is sufficient to pay over 800 per cent on the deferred shares, and...the return might easily be 100 times this figure, especially considering that in pre-war days Sir John drew a dividend of 20,000 per cent on his management shares in the Bucknall Line, which line was absorbed by the Ellerman Lines."

The King Line, with 11 steamers, in 1912 earned a profit of 41,733*l.* and paid a 5 per cent dividend ; and in 1918 with only 4 steamers earned 27,000*l.* profit, after allowing for depreciation, and paid a 12 per cent dividend. The Cunard Company, with 26 ships, in 1912 paid in dividends 96,001*l.*, giving 6 per cent on ordinary shares ; and in 1918, with 24 ships, the Company paid in dividends 302,080*l.*, which allowed 7.87 per cent on ordinary shares ; and yet the Company lost 15 ships during the War, including the *Lusitania*, *Campania*, and *Ivernia*.

The dividend paid by twenty-three of the largest *passenger* lines in 1911 amounted to 1,372,124*l.*, or an average of 6.06 per cent ; the same lines in 1917 paid dividends amounting to 5,327,349*l.*, or an average of 14.09 per cent.

Where do the profits come from ? Some of our smaller shipping companies have been carrying our coal to foreign parts. The average freight-rate on coal from South Wales to Bordeaux in the three years 1909-11 was 4s. 8½*d.* a ton ; the rates during 1918 on the same voyage rose to 6*g*s. a ton. The average freight-rate to Barcelona in 1909-11 was 7s. 5*d.* a ton ; but during 1918 the rate rose to



350s. The same rate, 350s. a ton, on the same voyage was paid in 1917. It may be imagined that in this case the Spaniards pay; but we too pay—on inward voyages. The rate on a ton of wheat from Australia during 1918 reached 150s. on a sailing ship; and from Buenos Aires it cost 250s. on a steamer. In 1913 the rate on grain from Australia was about 30s. a ton, and from Buenos Aires the rate varied in 1913 from 10s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. Corn from New York to Liverpool before the War cost about 2s. 6d. a quarter in freight; in 1917 on a "free" ship it cost 45s. a quarter. Rice from the East in 1911 cost about 23s. 7d. per ton in freight; in 1918 the freight on the same kind of cargo cost 500s. a ton. Freight from an East African port before the War was at 30s. a ton; and it rose during the War to 220s., when the Government took control.

In the latter part of the War, Blue-book rates and the requisitioning of all ships cut down the profits; but before 1917 shipowners could earn fabulous sums on the ships which the Government had not requisitioned. Thus war needs created a scarcity of shipping of which the shipowners took every advantage; as the railway companies might have taken advantage of the situation if the Government had taken some trains for troops and munitions, and allowed the companies to earn as much as they could on the other trains. And the Government, having trebled the value of all ships by leaving a few free to earn good profits, paid to the shipowner on insurance of any ships lost the treble value which its own action had created.

The British shipping interest is protected from exploitation by the presence in the House of Commons of twenty-two prominent shipowners, including directors of the Cunard Company, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the King Line, and the Court Line. But before the last election there were in the House of Commons only three shipping magnates. In the Upper House is Lord Inchcape, who controls the P. and O. with the assistance of Lord Balfour of Burleigh. All these gentlemen are supporters of the Coalition, and presumably will follow the Prime Minister's advice.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that the full accounts of profits earned by the companies so represented may be made public; and when published the accounts should not confuse under one figure the cost of wages with that of food for passengers. If the Prime Minister is right in his plea for publicity, it would remove some industrial unrest if we were told by each shipping company the actual amount paid in wages and also the actual amount of profit earned on voyages. Various new sources of income will perhaps save the shipowners from the ruin which might have come upon them owing to the un-

fortunately hurried cessation of hostilities: emigration, for example, may begin. There was before the War a "pool" of profits on the emigrant traffic shared between the British and the German shipowners, of which pool a certain British company took 100,000*l.* as its share in 1913. We should like to hear a little more; and if there were a definite form in which directors were compelled by law to publish their accounts, we should know more about private enterprise and State control. The Government of Australia owns fifteen ships, which earned during the first year of working, 1917, nearly one million pounds; and it was announced in the House of Representatives that "the total cost of the steamers has now been paid out of profits." That is the result of State ownership and State control; but we have had to part with the four hundred new standard ships which the British Government owned at the end of the War. It will not be long before the present owners of our standard ships pay off their total cost out of profits which might have accrued to us, the citizens of the United Kingdom.

Our industry and commerce pay tribute to the shipowners; the food and clothing of every citizen are taxed by the shipowners; and the conditions of life for seamen and stokers on British ships have been described in official reports as disgraceful. The result is—profits. But the shipowners are being freed from all control and are allowed to take over the public ships. There is clearly a case for a public inquiry. The little already published makes us suspect that even more interesting facts are concealed; and we therefore hope that the Coal Commission will be followed as soon as possible by a Commission on Shipping.

Shipping profits, though they have attracted considerable attention, do not stand alone. As an example of profits on foodstuffs, we note that Bovril, Ltd., showed a profit in 1914 of 331,854*l.*, and in 1918 a profit of 464,504*l.*, in spite of the fact that their prices remained unchanged during the War. The deferred dividend in 1910 was 2 per cent, and in 1918 it was 4½ per cent. Brewers call their product a foodstuff for the sake of argument, and it is interesting to know that Allsopp & Sons in 1907 had a net loss of 72,794*l.* This was perhaps due to the existence of a certain kind of director in the control of industry; for a new directorate was established in 1913, and the Company made a profit for 1914 of 68,134*l.* In 1917 the profit was 239,716*l.*, and in 1918 it was 307,268*l.* after allowing for a reserve of 50,000*l.* The result on the value of the shares was that whereas the ordinary stock stood at 11 in July, 1914, at the end of February, 1919, it stood at 49½. The

net profits, after paying debenture interest, &c., of 107 brewery companies for 1918 show an increase of 1,334,442*l.* over the profits for 1917: the net profits in each case being, for 1917, 5,878,130*l.*, and for 1918 7,212,572*l.* *The Economist* (Mar. 1, 1919) remarks that in these cases "largely increased profits have been made on a largely decreased output," and "the prosperity which brewery shareholders have enjoyed under conditions of war and Government restrictions would to many of the companies in 1913 have seemed beyond the dreams of avarice."

Food prices have been controlled, presumably in the consumers' interests, but the profits on food production do not appear to have decreased. *The Economist* says (Jan. 11, 1919): "Agricultural estates have acquired their present inflated values mainly as a result of food-control prices, and also in no small measure of the working of the Corn Production Act."

A few examples may be taken from other trades. The Wallpaper Manufacturers, Ltd., showed profits of 448,400*l.* and a dividend of 10 per cent for 1918 as against 195,500*l.* and a 5 per cent dividend for 1917. An analysis of accounts of 40 companies in the Lancashire cotton trade shows average profits of 14,403*l.*, representing 34 per cent on capital, for each company in 1918, and only 5,085*l.*, or 13 per cent, for each company in 1917.

The banking system is another great source of profits. The control and distribution of finance for industry and for everyday life are thus paid for to the private bankers. For example, Barclays Bank paid in the eight years until 1909, 15 per cent; for the years until 1912, 12½ per cent; for 1914-15, 17½ per cent; and for 1918, 20 per cent on "B" shares. The dividend on A shares is limited to 10 per cent, and B shares take any surplus divisible profit. The London and County Bank paid during the six years before 1909 a dividend and bonus of 20 per cent. The Bank then amalgamated with the London and Westminster Bank, and paid during the four years up to December, 1914, 21½ per cent. Then followed an amalgamation with Parr's Bank in 1917, and for 1918 the amalgamated Bank paid 20 per cent. It would be interesting to know more about the profits resulting from the amalgamation of banks which is proceeding so rapidly.

Apart from the great industrial organizations which provide the necessities of life, and apart from the control and distribution of finance, there is a source of profits in what may be called luxuries. The British American Tobacco Company show profits as follows: 1916, 2,733,361*l.*; 1917, 3,105,002; 1918, 3,140,174*l.* But, as a matter of fact, the 1916 figure is subject to excess

profit, and the 1917 figure is that resulting *after* the 1916 E.P.D. had been deducted; while the 1918 figure is that resulting after the current year's E.P.D. has been paid. Thus are the public enlightened! It has been calculated (in *The Economist*, Jan. 25, 1919) that the true comparative figures of profits should be: 1916, 2,733,000*l.*; 1917, 3,292,000*l.*; and 1918, 4,980,000*l.*

Courtaulds, a company which manufactures dress fabrics and artificial silk, paid 12½ per cent in 1914; 20 per cent in 1915; 30 per cent in 1916; and for 1917 earned 1,170,000*l.* net profits; while for 1918 the profits rose to 1,184,900*l.*, giving a dividend of 22½ per cent, of which 17½ per cent is free of income tax. What is paid for luxuries such as diamonds may be understood in part from the fact that the profits on De Beers Mines for 1918 amounted to 5,395,133*l.*, which, after deducting costs, left 3,487,098*l.* available for distribution among shareholders.

It is not suggested that the profits to which we have drawn attention are a fair sample of the profits usually earned. But they indicate the existence of excessive returns to capital, and provide a case for an inquiry into the whole question.

## What the Press Might Say.

**W**HEN a body of workmen firmly announces its demand for a 30 per cent increase in wages or a 40-hour week, newspaper editors utter a vehement "Tut tut!" and proceed to take organized Labour to task for its preposterous claims. The middle classes, reading of the new demands in *The Times* or *The Morning Post* at breakfast, help themselves to the marmalade and express their inability to understand "what things are coming to." The answer is that things are coming to a pass which will necessitate a revolution in outlook.

The fact is that those who are reasonably satisfied with the *status quo* and those who have been brought up to acceptance of it stand solidly against any real change. The result is that the most monstrously unfair things are said without people ever raising an eyebrow, and many other things are left unsaid because to say them would be to challenge the world we know.

Let us illustrate what might be said or written, if people honestly accepted the religious and political faiths they profess. Nowadays when Labour makes a demand the newspapers rarely admit its justice. There is no consideration of the merits of the case. Their attitude is one of criticism and opposition. At times they appeal to the "patriotism" of the workers, urging

moderation, counselling delay until a more appropriate occasion. We shall know that there has been a change of heart when *The Times* refers to a demand for shorter hours in the following strain:—

"We welcome the demand of the iron and steel workers for a seven-hour day. It is intolerable that citizens of our great Empire should be expected to work for more than seven hours a day in processes so arduous and exhausting as those connected with the iron and steel trades. We have always recognized the patriotism of the great majority of employers, but the future of industry and the best interests of the Commonwealth are being imperilled by a handful of Bolshevik employers who are making extravagant claims as to the rights of employers and the privileges of property...."

During the War the newspapers gave considerable prominence to statements as to the ways in which munition-workers spent their earnings. There were references, couched in terms of implied disapproval, to the purchase of furs, jewellery, and pianos. The impression was given that working people were aping their betters, and that furs, jewellery, and pianos were not for the lower orders. There was no insistence, however, on the other ways in which surplus money was expended by the workers. When the armistice was signed and society began more openly to enjoy itself, these same newspapers enlarged, without disapproval, and indeed with a certain enthusiasm, upon the costly dresses and magnificent jewels displayed at Victory balls. It will be a sign of the new times when our newspapers refer to these matters in different terms. We might expect the morning papers to say:—

"The improvement in wages has been followed by working-class expenditure in new directions. It is particularly gratifying to find that the secondary schools are now full to overflowing with pupils from the elementary schools. This is attributable to the fact that an increasing number of working-class parents are now able to afford to keep their children at school longer. Large sums of money have been invested in War Loan, whilst the opportunity has been taken by many of partly refurnishing their homes. Naturally the younger workers have devoted part of their increased earnings to dress and personal adornment. Their lives for the most part have been grey enough in the past, and we regard their purchase of *faux-de-lals* as a reaction against the sombreness of their surroundings and an indication of a deep desire for gay, cheerful, and pretty things. No

doubt some money could be more wisely spent, but then the same would be true of the expenditure of other people with less excuse...."

The truth might be told about Victory balls and fashionable weddings, and about the gross waste of the labour of men and women that lies behind the "sumptuous repasts," the "brilliant scenes," and the "wonderful creations." At present the impression created by the newspapers is that these fatuous and vulgar displays are really desirable things. They can perhaps be forgiven for describing every titled woman as "beautiful" and "charming"—the deceit is not serious.

There is, however, a worse form of deception. Imagine the usual press account of some manufacturer who receives a knighthood. It is invariably "out of drawing" because it accepts the current standards of the defenders of the present, and it is tactful in its omissions. The law of libel, of course, imposes a barrier upon perfect freedom of expression. The general run of such accounts would be to the effect that Mr. Snobbins is a "worthy recipient" of the honour of knighthood, that he "came to the assistance of the Government" during the War and manufactured large stocks of munitions, and that he has made "large benefactions to various charitable objects." A fundamentally truer paragraph could be written thus:—

"Sir John Snobbins, another of the new knights, is the head of the firm of Snobbins & Co. Before the War his factory was notorious for the sweated rates which were paid to the women employees, the majority of whom received less than 12s. for a full week's work. There have been several convictions against him for infringements of the Factory Acts. Though many of the workpeople travelled from a distance, the works contained no room where meals could be eaten. During the War the firm made munitions and considerable profits. Sir John Snobbins is a large owner of slum property, which yields him a handsome income. The new knight is a strong supporter of the — Inebriates Home and the — Institution for Fallen Women. He is a staunch supporter of the party in power, and it is said that he paid a sum of 10,000*l.* into the party funds as the price of his knighthood."

It is not that the newspapers alone are responsible for all this dishonesty and *camouflage*. They are part of the system. They are bound to the existing order. High moral principles are divorced from action. The world is viewed through the spectacles of the comfortable classes. Events are judged by their effect on the *status quo*. The broad assumption is that whatever is is best.



Any attempt to change the present system of society is fought because it disturbs the balance of power in society, and renders less secure the position of the comfortable and complacent.

The pained surprise and resentment at demands for higher wages, for example, arise from the assumption—perhaps not consciously formulated—that the workers are an inferior class, who ought to be satisfied with the wages they are getting, instead of agitating for pay to which they are not entitled and disturbing everything

and everybody. We have not yet applied our moral principles and political creeds to the facts of to-day; with the result that people are divided into two groups—the superior and the inferior classes. The present ferment in society is due to the determination on the part of the articulate masses to get rid of the badge of inferiority. There will be no social peace until it is frankly recognized that the many are as fully entitled to the best that life and society hold as the few.

## The World of Industry.

### Trade Union Notes.

THE most important events of the past month are undoubtedly the miners' strike notices (now to expire on March 22) and the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry set up by the Government, which is due to produce its interim Report by March 20. Of the composition of the Commission there is little to be said; the miners have secured an exceptionally strong Labour representation, which, given that the evidence is forthcoming, can be relied upon to bring out the salient points. Interest, however, hinges far less upon that interim Report or part of a Report which deals with wages and hours than upon the larger question of the whole future of the mining industry. Few are likely to deny to the miner, whose occupation is admittedly one of the most arduous, unpleasant, and dangerous known, the right to a shorter working day, the more especially as the present Eight Hours Act means, not that each man's actual working day is eight hours, but that eight hours elapse between the time that the last man leaves the surface and the first man is raised again at the end of the day. Consequently, in mines with a small cage, miners may spend nine hours and more underground. Neither do many grudge them an increase in their standard of life, provided that, in the common phrase, "industry will bear it." But neither Mr. Smillie nor any other of the miners' representatives has contended that industry can bear the increase if the mines are still to be worked in the same wasteful fashion, if paying collieries are to be heavily subsidized in order that it may be worth the coalowners' while to work those that are on the margin of cultivation—in a word, if the mines are not to be nationalized. The Miners' Federation have therefore put nationalization in the forefront of their demands; and the coalowners, in order to stave off what they conceive to be a disaster, have filled the press with rumours of profit-sharing and joint control.

They are, in fact, saying to the miners: "Drop this unreasonable demand, and you shall share the plunder." The barefacedly anti-social character of this suggestion should be obvious to every one, and there is no present indication that the miners are likely to accept it. The demand for nationalization remains by far the most important, and a Report of the Royal Commission, or of any other body, which seeks to shelve the miners' demands on the assumption that the administration of the mines is to continue unchanged from pre-war days, will be merely asking for trouble.

THE problem of the mining industry does not stand alone. With the Miners' Federation, significantly enough, stand the other partners in the Triple Alliance, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers' Federation; and the question of nationalization of the coal supply cannot very long be separated from nationalization of road, rail, and water transport. The new Bill for establishing a Ministry of Ways and Communications does not take us very far. It has been pointed out time and again that the railways, being practically bankrupt, cannot in fact revert to their pre-war position, and the present system of control is accordingly continued for two years. Further, the new Minister receives all existing powers of Government Departments relating to railways, tramways, roads, harbours, docks, &c., including electricity supply, and is to be empowered by Order in Council to transfer to himself any railway, tramway, canal, waterway, harbour, or dock undertaking. (There is no provision in the Bill to enable him to take over electricity supply undertakings.) The financial provisions of the Bill are vague and unsatisfactory; the price in nearly every case is to be "such as the Treasury may approve," and the way is thus left open for the railway shareholders to make a good thing out

of nationalization by unloading all their bad debts on the State, and riding off with a comfortable competence in the form of State Railway Stock. The Bill also contains no provision whatever for the representation of the railway workers on the governing body of a controlled or nationalized railway—a demand which was put forward by the railwaymen as soon as the Whitley Report was published, and persistently refused by the Railway Executive Committee. The railway unions are, however, reported to be pressing steadily for a provision of the kind to be inserted in the Bill, and though joint control in national services appears to be anathema to the present Government, some change is not unlikely.

THE most significant event of the whole negotiations has been the meeting of the Triple Alliance at which it was decided that no one of the partners should strike or accept a final settlement without consultation with the others. This means that if the Government do decide upon a fight, it will be a fight to a finish against the strongest single force in the Labour world. What the outcome would be it is unsafe to predict.

THE transport workers seem to have reached an impasse in their negotiations both with the dock and with the tramway employers, the question at issue being whether a shorter working week should be granted without decrease of pay. Negotiations between the N.U.R. and Sir Albert Stanley are also at a standstill. Trouble has further arisen between the Railway Executive Committee and the Railway Clerks' Association on the question of "recognition." The Association, which has progressed enormously both in membership and cohesion during the War, and can now speak for over 70 per cent of the clerical and supervisory staffs on the railways—no small achievement when one considers the difficulties of creating a strong organization among individuals so scattered and so hampered in many cases by their terms of employment as stationmasters—scored a notable success at the beginning of last month in wresting a grudging recognition from Sir Albert Stanley and the railway directors by the threat of a strike. Now, however, the Railway Executive are seeking to make trouble by offering the same kind of recognition to the rival Stationmasters' Association. This body is in no sense a spontaneous trade union; it was practically brought into being and fostered by the railway companies as a rival to the R.C.A., its members were spoon-fed by being allowed to meet freely on station premises and to send literature free over the railways, and the Association was even encouraged to make small demands in order that the companies might generously grant them. Yet, in spite of this, it has suc-

ceeded in enrolling only some 10 per cent of the stationmasters. In face of this, to regard this body as equally representative with the R.C.A. is the plainest folly, and the railway companies appear to be merely heading for trouble. They are also trying to recognize the R.C.A. as representative of only the lower, and not of the "confidential" classes of supervisory workers, a course which will not tend to smooth matters down.

THE National Industrial Conference has come and gone, and left a Committee of thirty employers and thirty trade unionists as a memorial of its passing. The Conference did not itself do much, and much could not have been expected of so heterogeneous a gathering. What the Committee will do remains to be seen. With such important bodies as the Triple Alliance and the A.S.E. standing aside, it is not likely that any agreement that is worth anything will be reached on the question of wages. What the Committee can do, however, is to press the question of hours to some definite settlement. However short may be the hours which any particular trade can secure for itself by industrial agreement, the time is clearly ripe for a universal Eight Hours Act, to cover all trades. It would, of course, be necessary to leave the detailed application of such an Act to be settled within the various trades, but the principle at least could be fixed by legislation. C.

## Nocturne.

THE wind among the pines,  
The nightjar's bitter note, the edge  
Of distant hills against the sky—  
A drift of clouds about the rising moon,  
Stars in the dim blue, burning  
Silently, coldly—  
It is the night.

Is it laughter? Or is there sorrow only in it all?

Small or great, yet I am here in the midst,  
Laughing sometimes, sometimes crying,  
Made by no wish of mine, for no purpose known,  
Made for some cruel jest or for some high end,  
Made to be unmade soon;  
Among such nights as this,  
Such music sounding,  
Such hills, such stars watching—  
Such drifting clouds half lighted—  
Made questioning.

Yet all these pass,  
And though I cry they hear me not,  
Though I am slain they see not.  
No answer comes from them:  
Their eyes are bent beyond.

C. DELISLE BURNS.

## Adventures in Books.

MY adventures in books this month have been largely occasioned by some centenary anniversaries. There came into the world a hundred years ago several famous book-makers and a sprinkling of famous books. In this country, Ruskin, George Eliot, and Charles Kingsley were the prize babies of the year, while America supplied us with Lowell, Herman Melville, and Walt Whitman. I do not invite anybody to celebrate the occasion by reading the complete works of all six. Perhaps it would be carrying things too far in these hurried days. But something of each might not be amiss, and, except for Lowell and Herman Melville, it is possible to find it in the collection of five delightful volumes called "Cambridge Readings in Literature" (Cambridge University Press). Mr. George Sampson, their editor, describes the collection as "purely a miscellany" intended for young people, but with an eye also on their elders. For my own part, I should class it, in the words of Leigh Hunt's 'A Book for a Corner,' as admirably fitted "for all lovers of books, at every time of life, from childhood to old age, particularly such as are fond of the authors it quotes, and who enjoy their perusal most in the quietest places." It has the further merit, which Leigh Hunt also claimed for his compilation, "great in the wise eyes of children, and becoming greater every day in those of the community at large; namely, that of being a Book of Pictures." In a word, "Cambridge Readings in Literature" form a series that everybody who cares about books will be glad to possess.

NEITHER Lowell nor Herman Melville, as I have said, is represented in the collection. The omission of Lowell is not easy to understand. His critical prose is outside Mr. Sampson's plan, but there are passages in the 'Fireside Travels' that would delight children of all ages. "Lowell, in my opinion," is the verdict of Mr. E. V. Lucas in his Introduction to that work in the "Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry," "never wrote better than in some of these pages, and one might even go farther and say that some of these pages could not have been improved by any man." As Charles Eliot Norton said, there is much in Lowell's style of what he himself called "that happy spontaneousness which delights us in the best writers." Herman Melville's absence is more pardonable. He was an unequal writer,

but he can claim to be one of the great sea novelists. 'Moby Dick' is little short of a masterpiece, full of vivid adventure, wit, colour, and unforgettable pictures of the sea.

TURNING from the authors to the books born a hundred years ago, there is but a single American one which can be said still to enjoy a vigorous life. This is Washington Irving's 'Sketch-Book,' which had a hard struggle for existence when it first crossed over to these shores. Irving was in straits for money, and offered the book to the John Murray of those days, who liked it, but feared that it would not succeed. Sir Walter Scott, who had entertained Irving at Abbotsford, was next consulted, in the hope that he might find a publisher. He replied with an offer of the editorship of a weekly periodical about to be started in Edinburgh. He added in a postscript: "I am just come here, and have glanced over the 'Sketch-Book.' It is positively beautiful, and increases my desire to *crimp* you, if that be possible." Scott began negotiations with Constable for the publication of the book, but before they were completed, Irving brought it out, through a bookseller, at his own risk. Within a month the bookseller failed, and, of course, the sale stopped. Scott opportunely arrived in London at that moment, and Irving has told us what followed:—

"I called to him for help, as I was sticking in the mire, and, more propitious than Hercules, he put his own shoulder to the wheel. Through his favourable representations, Murray was quickly induced to undertake the future publication of the work which he had previously declined. A further edition of the first volume was struck off, and the second volume was put to press, and from that time Murray became my publisher, conducting himself in all his dealings with that fair, open, and liberal spirit which had obtained for him the well-merited appellation of the Prince of Publishers."

MURRAY had some excuse for hesitating about Washington Irving's book. He was at the moment a good deal worried by a correspondence with his most famous author. Byron had sent him the manuscript of the first two cantos of 'Don Juan,' and letters were passing in which the advisability of suppressing that work was discussed. The two cantos appeared, without the name of author or publisher, in July, 1819. "You ask me for a plan of Donny Johnny," Byron wrote to Murray a month later; "I have no plan....Do you suppose that I could



have any intention but to giggle and make giggle?—a playful satire, with as little poetry as could be helped, was what I meant.” Yet by the time the fifth canto had been written, Byron appears to have changed his mind. At any rate, he sent another letter to Murray describing a projected series of adventures for Don Juan that bring it into the class of those unfinished books the conclusion of which had been planned by their authors:—

“I meant to take him the tour of Europe, with a proper mixture of siege, battle, and adventure, and to make him finish as Anacharsis Cloots in the French Revolution.... I meant to have made him a *Cavalier Servente* in Italy, and a cause for a divorce in England, and a Sentimental ‘Werther-faced’ man in Germany, so as to show the different ridicules of the society in each of these countries, and to have displayed him gradually *gâté* and *blasé*, as he grew older, as is natural. But I had not quite fixed whether to make him end in Hell, or in an unhappy marriage, not knowing which would be the severest.”

GODWIN’S ‘Enquiry concerning Political Justice’ may not, like the Second Book of Homilies of the English Church, “contain a godly and wholesome doctrine,” yet there is much in it which is not alien from “these times,” and I note that Mr. H. S. Salt has reprinted the ‘Essay on Property’ from that work, with a full Introduction treating of Godwin’s teaching and life (Allen & Unwin). Few books that are now forgotten made so great a stir in their day. “In the quarto—that is, the original edition of his ‘Political Justice,’” De Quincey wrote, “Mr. Godwin advanced against thrones and dominations, powers and principalities, with the air of some Titan slinger or monomachist from Thebes and Troy, saying, ‘Come hither, ye wretches, that I may give your flesh to the fowls of the air.’” “No work of our time,” says Hazlitt, “gave such a blow to the philosophical mind of the country as the celebrated ‘Enquiry concerning Political Justice.’ Tom Paine was considered for the time as a Tom Fool to him, Paley an old woman, Edmund Burke a flashy sophist. Truth, moral truth, it was supposed, had here taken up its abode; and these were the oracles of thought.” Truth, moral truth, was not welcomed by the Government of the time, and a prosecution of Godwin for propagating sedition was discussed at a meeting of the Privy Council. Pitt is reported to have dismissed the proposal with the remark that “a three-guinea book could never do much harm among those who had not three shillings to spare.” Nevertheless, its influence among working men was immense. Mr. Salt quotes the statement that the book “became so popular that the poorest mechanics were known to club subscriptions for its purchase, and thus it was directed to mine and eat away contentment from a nation’s roots.” Readers

who wish to adventure in its pages can make acquaintance with some of the most characteristic in Mr. Salt’s reprint.

HAZLITT, from whom I quoted in the last paragraph, wrote a book called ‘The Spirit of the Age.’ A good deal of the spirit of the present age is expounded by the same method of literary portraits by Mr. E. T. Raymond in ‘Uncensored Celebrities’ (Fisher Unwin). As one reads his book, the wonder grows that one small head could carry all that Mr. Raymond knows about our contemporary politicians. He extenuates nothing if he sometimes puts a little down in malice. His portraits of the men who are supposed to steer the ship of State are usually etched in with a little acid. Here are a few of his sentences. The Cecils “will use in the defence of the Establishment all the dodges of a welshing bookmaker to secure his evil gains.” “‘F. E.’ is a daredevil with reservations. For pretty well any cause he is ready to die in the last ditch, but he holds himself free to decide which is the last ditch, and how the final sacrifice is to be made.” In the Ulster affair, “with all his anxiety to burn his boats, he worked hard to insure them before applying the torch.” Lord Northcliffe, in controversy, “never let himself come within the range of a really heavy gun. He will not meet an attack in the Lords; he takes part only in that sort of public gathering where the decencies permit of no plain speaking. In his office he is surrounded by stipendiary cherubim and seraphim, raising an eternal chorus of ‘Brainy, brainy, brainy.’” “Mr. Long is a pedigree squire. Few others are so genuine.” Those who would seek further epigrams of this type will find them thickly strewn through Mr. Raymond’s pages.

THOSE who are curious to know the type of books which British and American soldiers read while on active service, and the activities of the agencies that supplied their literary needs, will find a good deal to interest them in Mr. Theodore Wesley Koch’s ‘War Libraries and Allied Studies’ (New York, Stechert & Co.). It deals with almost every aspect of the supply of books to the soldiers, and does not blink facts which some librarians would be slow to record. Mr. Koch quotes, for example, a story told by Mr. Pett Ridge of a wounded man who asked for ‘Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea,’ explaining that he began it twenty years ago, but his copy was stolen, and he never had a chance of getting to the end. “But you have read a large number of books since then, haven’t you?” he was asked. “Oh, no,” the man replied, “I never tried another.”

INDICATOR.

## Reviews.

## THE FIRST PHASE OF THE WAR.

THE "forty days" that form the subject of General Maurice's book\* are the opening days of the Great War in Western Europe—the days that saw the German invasion of Belgium, the effort to crush France with a swift overwhelming blow, and its failure in the battle of the Marne. There are three elements in the work: (1) an attempt to piece together the German movements from a mass of evidence, not yet complete, but sufficient to obtain a fairly accurate result; (2) an investigation of the German plans so far as they can be deduced from these movements; and (3) a statement of the author's views on the question of the higher command in war, which are set forth in the concluding chapter.

The historical part of General Maurice's work is intensely interesting. He has certainly thrown new light on this opening phase of the War, and it is a period of the tremendous conflict about which we have much to learn. Both here in England and among our allies in France—if one may judge from French journalism and war literature—there has been endless misunderstanding about the course of events in these critical forty days. The censorship on both sides of the Channel not only concealed the facts while the events were in progress, but also misrepresented them in the official communiqués, allowed misleading statements to be published in the press, and for months after the crisis of the Marne discountenanced any frank publication or discussion of the facts. To the inevitable "fog of war" there was added an official gas cloud of obscurity. National feeling added another element of misunderstanding. In England public interest was, naturally enough, concentrated upon the fortunes of the British expeditionary force. Little or nothing was heard of the French operations; and the newspapers almost gave the impression that the whole German effort was concentrated on the destruction of our army, and that Von Kluck's First Army was the only enemy force that was doing anything of importance in the invasion of France. In the same way French interest centred upon the battles fought by the *poilus*, and the effect of our co-operation was seriously underrated. Both in France and England there was much exaggeration as to the effect of

the Belgian resistance in delaying the enemy's advance, and little was heard of the important operations on the Lorraine frontier.

Fully to understand the story of a campaign one must have some record of the operations on both sides, and under war conditions our knowledge of the German operations has been, to say the least, somewhat defective. General Maurice's reconstruction of the enemy's movements is therefore a useful contribution to history. One wishes he had attempted to carry it somewhat further. He traces out completely the movements of Von Kluck. This is the best part of his work. He deals much less fully with the operations of Von Bülow, and gives only brief outlines of the action of the other five German armies. This is the result of his point of view. He is anxious throughout to show the important effect of the British intervention in the campaign, so that most attention is given to the movements of the German right.

His view of the strategical grouping of the German armies is that there were two main masses: one group on the Belgian frontier, destined for the decisive blow in the offensive; the other on the frontiers of Luxembourg and Lorraine, to counter a French invasion and "pin the main French forces in the south." These two groups were linked by a smaller force holding the hill country of the Ardennes, while another small force watched the Vosges and Alsace on the extreme left:—

"The first group, composed of the First, Second, and Third Armies, under von Kluck, von Bülow, and von Hausen respectively, comprised no less than 16 corps (32 divisions), and a large force of cavalry, nearly one-half of the German forces in the West. The second group consisted of the Fifth and Sixth Armies, under the German Crown Prince and the Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht, and amounted to 12 corps (24 divisions). The connecting link was provided by the Fourth Army under Duke Albrecht of Württemberg, who commanded 4 corps (8 divisions); and lastly on the south lay the Seventh Army under von Heeringen, with 2 corps (4 divisions) and some reserve formations and troops from the garrisons of Metz and Strassburg."

General Maurice thinks that the main feature of the German plan was an envelopment of the Allied left by Von Kluck's army. Envelopment of a flank had, he considers, become almost the "sealed pattern" of German strategy. Now, with all deference to the high authority of the author, one may suggest a doubt whether he has correctly interpreted the German plan. There is, of course, no doubt that Von Kluck manœuvred against the left

of the Allies and hoped to envelope it, but we would suggest that this was only one element in the enemy's plans. If we look at the march of the German armies up to the Franco-Belgian frontier, another equally important point in the plan seems to be revealed. Were the Germans working their huge masses in only two groups with connecting links? Moltke in 1866, and again in 1870, had worked at the outset of the campaign with three groups of armies. And it may be argued that there were three, and not two, strategic groups again in 1914. General Maurice groups together the Fifth and Sixth Armies. He speaks of them (p. 15) as the "armies of the two Crown Princes." But did they act together in the "forty days"? To meet the attack of the French right (Castelnau and Dubail) in August, the Bavarian Crown Prince drew for help, not on the Crown Prince of Germany, but on Von Heeringen's army. The German left group which held the French was certainly made up of the Sixth and Seventh Armies, with Metz covering its right flank. On the other side of the solid obstacle afforded by Metz the Crown Prince acted with the armies of Württemberg and Von Hausen in the Ardennes-Luxembourg region. It was assuredly for no minor object that this mass of three armies was concentrated among the wooded hills inside the great bend of the Meuse. The arrangement prepared a surprise for the Allies, and the Germans were ready to counter the Allied advance into Belgium not only by an attempt against the British flank on the left, but also by a deadly blow against Lanrezac's flank on the Meuse.

The right group—Von Kluck and Von Bülow—had of course to be made strong, and had further support from the central group. General Maurice hardly mentions the attempt of the French centre to make a stand on the Meuse; but an analysis of the operations on the Ardennes borders would have shown that not only did Von Hausen's thrust across the Meuse about Dinant (as our author notes) lead to the retreat of Lanrezac, which forced our army to retreat with it, but immediately after this Langle de Cary was driven from the position he took up on the Meuse, after his failure on the Semois, and was driven back, not by the frontal attacks of the enemy, but by Von Hausen with the Saxon Army coming down the right bank of the river and acting against his flank. It was not Von Kluck's operations (which were badly timed on the day of Mons, as General Maurice shows), but the action of the central enemy mass, that compelled the Allied retirement, threatening a dangerous break-through in the centre, and partly effecting it. General Maurice regards the German drive at Foch in the French centre in September as a new departure. But the enemy had tried the same expedient in

\**Forty Days in 1914.* By Major-General Sir F. Maurice, K.C.M.G. With 4 maps. (Constable & Co., 9s. net.)



August on the frontier. Against a line of battle over a hundred miles long, a smash through in the centre would be a prelude to envelopment of one or other of the two exposed flanks thus created; and in August Von Hausen was able to act first against Lanrezac's right, and then against Langle de Cary's left, after the success at Dinant.

In his masterly analysis of Von Kluck's movements General Maurice shows that the change of direction from south-west to south-east came sooner than was supposed at the time. He shows also that the German leader held on too long in his first direction, and thus failed to make an effective pursuit of the British, and lost a great chance. But, as our author himself notes, it is easy to be wise in such matters after the event. Von Kluck was involved in the "fog of war." He thought our little army was put out of action, and he was anxious about the French gatherings on his right front towards Amiens and the Somme, of which he very likely overestimated the importance. When he swung round to his left to close on Von Bülow he was re-establishing the main fighting mass of the German right. General Maurice thinks that he might well have made a dash for Paris, and that the moral effect of its capture, added to the material effect of the seizure of the centre of the French railway system with all its stores and war factories, would have been very important. The "might have beens" of war are an interesting subject, but most people will agree that Von Kluck played a sounder game in moving towards the lower Marne. In discussing the great battle that closed the first phase of the War General Maurice is chiefly concerned with showing that the British force made a more important contribution to the victory than Manoury's army. French writers—official and non-official—have certainly overrated the effect of Manoury's flank attack, and underrated the action of Sir John French's divisions. Luckily for the Allies, the German staff at the moment also underrated the fighting efficiency of our men. General Maurice's elaborate argument is full of interesting points. Perhaps he too exaggerates a little the effect of the push made by our divisions across the Marne.

Without in the least seeking to undervalue the magnificent victory won by the Allied armies in those days of September, 1914, we may suggest that the success was largely due to the fact that the enemy were becoming worn out, and were running short of regular supplies, and especially of artillery ammunition. General Maurice calls attention to the important effect of the gallant defence of Maubeuge in denying to the enemy the best railway line of supply at this critical time. This

fortress certainly fully justified its existence. In the Marne battle the enemy hoped that by one last effort an opponent, whom they considered to be already beaten and demoralized, would be finally crushed. The strain of some days of unexpectedly hard fighting exhausted the German striking power, and they had to go back to the Aisne. Their one chance of success as the battle developed was to break the Allied centre. Foch, hard pressed as he was, and at one moment menaced with defeat, saved the situation here. By the way, General Maurice, with his attention fixed on the fighting on the western flank of the battle, is not quite accurate about what happened in the centre. He describes the force used by Foch for his great counterstroke as "his 42nd Division, one of the two Divisions of the 'Iron Corps' which he had commanded and trained before the war." But Grosetti's 42nd Division did not belong to Foch's old command, the 20th Army Corps (Nancy). That corps was made up of the 11th Division (*la division de fer*) and the 39th Division (*la division d'acier*). Then we are told of "the gap between the marshes and La Fère Champenoise" and of Foch flinging the 42nd Division "into the gap." But there was no gap here. From La Fère to the Marshes of St. Gond Von Bülow's left was forcing the French steadily back. Nor was there a gap anywhere till next morning. Foch's merit was that he found, not a gap, but, to use his own phrase, a "fissure, a weak point, a place where a gap might be made," and the blow was directed, not between the marshes and La Fère, but south of La Fère towards Euvy. It is not at all certain that the Germans were not already breaking off the battle and preparing their retirement when the blow fell. Even so, it had the merit of producing decisive results on this part of the field, and influencing the whole situation to the gain of the Allies.

If we have criticized some points in General Maurice's book, it must not be supposed that we do not recognize its importance as a most valuable and interesting contribution to the history of the Great War. In the concluding chapter the author deals with very debatable points of high policy in the question of how the supreme direction of our armies in war should be organized. This opens out a large subject, and we cannot discuss it here, but we confess to serious doubts as to the solution of the problem which General Maurice proposes.

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## LATEST IRISH LITERATURE.

THE number of books coming recently from Messrs. Maunsel and the Talbot Press of Dublin has been very noticeable. By no means all have been political manifestos. A good proportion consists of novels and tales, poems, essays, and critical studies, such as the miscellaneous batch now before us, and may be regarded as the outcome of a new display of energy in the Irish literary movement. This had shown signs of a lull since the plays of Synge, Mr. Yeats, and Lady Gregory, but now seems to be invoked to do its part in the renewed struggle for national independence.

In 'Sinn Fein: an Illumination,\* Mr. P. S. O'Hegarty traces the historical evolution of Sinn Fein back to 1893, and describes it as "the inevitable result of the de-Anglicizing movement initiated by the Gaelic League." Thus the latest revolutionary movement began as a literary, or at any rate a linguistic, movement. The revival of the ancient language—not a very successful revival—has been the result of artificial stimulation. To what extent the literary and the political movements may be so described is a delicate question, but not an irrelevant one. Our own view is that the Irish Renaissance, as we called it two years ago, owes nothing but good to the linguistic movement, while the efforts to give it a political orientation have been harmful. Further, had there been no Gaelic League, no Irish Texts Society, and no organized effort to revive the language or the legends of ancient Ireland, it is hardly likely that three such individuals as Synge, Mr. Yeats, and A. E. would have lived and died without the appearance of something that critics would have called an Irish Renaissance.

Prof. Oliver Elton, writing twelve years ago on 'Modern Irish Literature,' contrasted England, which "has little to say in poetry.... and says it with considerable scholarship," with Ireland, which "has much to say, but is only beginning to see how to say it." He said that the unprosperous, rebellious-minded half of Ireland whence most of the new writers come "has never had enough chance of instruction or of the artistic training that instruction may be made to serve." But this common idea that popular Irish literature emanates from the uneducated classes is contradicted by Mr. O'Hegarty, who admits that the League was established by the young intellectuals; and it is contradicted by facts. With rare exceptions, the poets, novelists, and dramatists who have distinguished themselves in Irish literature have been members of the

\*Sinn Fein: an Illumination. By P. S. O'Hegarty. (Dublin, Maunsel & Co., 2s. 6d. net.)



educated middle class. And the exceptions have not been men devoid of scholarship. Francis Letwidge, the minor poet who lost his life during the War, was no Bloomfield or Clare, but evidently very well read in the English poets, and probably more hampered than helped by his study of accepted models. And the Irish peasant novelist of an earlier day, William Carleton, was very different from an uneducated English rustic, as every one knows who has read the pathetic story of how he got his learning from the ragged poly-maths of the hedge-schools.

Many English writers have attained eminence who were not University men; but the success of the Irish Renaissance has been due to the fine scholarship and training of those who have made best use of the old legendary material, and of the actual character, ways, and speech of the people. How all-important a factor is this influence from above may be realized by comparing the Irish movement with another Gaelic revival that is going on at the present moment, but has attracted little attention in the literary world. The large output of books in Gaelic from Scottish presses has not entirely ceased during the War. Scots poets are writing in Gaelic; publications of all sorts appear, from books on divinity to general magazines; and so spontaneous is the desire to preserve the language that Gaelic classes are held in London in which both student and teacher may be described as engaged in a labour of love. But the Highlanders, whether in the Highlands or Lowlands or in London, betray no symptoms of separatist tendencies, and no writers exploit the movement for the benefit of the English reader; hence this other Gaelic movement remains obscure and unknown.

We drew attention in 1916 to the fact that the Irish Renaissance at the height of its creative activity found itself at odds with both the political clubs and the Church. The plays of Synge and Mr. Yeats were greeted with clerical anathemas and opposition from the Young Ireland movement. Conversely, when there is an attempt at co-operation between the men of letters and the politicians, or rather when the men of letters become political, literature loses in creative vigour and becomes mere pamphleteering—pamphleteering that is hardly likely to repeat the success of Swift's 'Drapier Letters' or Henry Brooke's 'Letters of a Farmer.' Two books by Mr. Dermot O'Byrne and Mr. D. L. Kay furnish cases in point.

Mr. O'Byrne's 'Wrack'\* introduces two English tourists, a Major and his daughter, who are taken round a village in Connemara by the supposed narrator. The Major

"confided to me that he had heard so much about Ireland that he had decided to come and see for himself. He also submitted with the gracious air of one making concessions that the Irish were a good-natured but improvident race. He spoke of laziness and dirt. I agreed with him, and warming to my task supplied him with an abundant selection of the lies that he wished to hear, how every household in the parish shared its hearths with pigs and cattle, how the children of the district invariably went drunk to school, and kindred picturesque inventions of the kind always so palatable to English taste. He made a clucking sound against the roof of his mouth now and again, and occasionally laughed thinly so that his pale eyes goggled and his Adam's apple became surprisingly convulsed."

They are astonished to hear Irish peasants speaking Gaelic: "'How ignorant of them not to know their own language,' said the girl pertly, looking more than ever like a picture postcard."

The present reviewer during the last two decades has been in almost every corner of Ireland and mixed with both tourists and peasants; but he has never met a tourist anything like these caricatures, or noticed the suspicion and virulent hatred with which the peasantry are supposed by Mr. O'Byrne to regard English visitors.

These passions are cultivated by the intellectuals. They form a strong ingredient in Mr. Kay's Dublin vignettes,\* which are word-pictures of notable spots coloured by historical associations and the sentiments they arouse in an ardent patriot. In each vignette we see Mr. Kay lashing himself into a fury of hatred, and expressing his emotions in an amusing parody of Carlyle's rhetoric. This is how he depicts Queen Victoria inspecting the famous Book of Kells:—

"1849. The month of August. 'Queen's weather' (that blasphemous journalese of the day). Scene—the interior of the Library, Trinity College, Dublin. Enter a group, black-stoled; Provosts, Deans, Fellows, and other shapes. In the midst a lady, short, obese, young, ordinary. Behind her a tall military-looking youth, dilettante in art and ethics, authentic blue-blood, husband by request. Slowly, majestically, stupidly, they draw near the Book. Proctors and Fellows bow low, little fat lady takes pen from prostrate Dean's hand, the spirits of the books on all the shelves swoon within their bindings at the deed. You can read it still on an outraged page, the signatures of the two—

Victoria Regina.

Albert.

Reader, come away!"

And here he vents his wrath on Dublin Castle:—

"Halt here, stranger, and brace your heart. For this is the bottomless pit with dregs of a hundred tyrannies, and on it such a scum of bigotry and mere misunderstanding as no sun may pierce, and the gate thereto dark and sinister as one of the locks on the styx itself; with a stygian fitness too. For here above it is a stone Justice with her balance and her blinded eyes, aloof and indifferent to the city's welfare, though the gutter grumbles down on this night when rain and wind issue like snakes out of the bursting sacks of cloud. Aloof and callous, indeed, she is, the most cunning intelligence in that figure of hers."

It is a relief to turn from these attempts to make Literature the hand-maid of political animosity to some books that find their account in the true province of literature, human realities and genuine emotions. Literature has often played an effective part in political controversy; and Miss K. F. Purdon makes out a far better case for Ireland, without trying to make out a case at all, than Mr. O'Byrne or Mr. Kay. 'Dinny of the Doorstep'\* is the simple tale of two Dublin street-urchins, orphaned of their mother, deserted by the father, left to the care of a drunken stepmother who sends them out begging, and befriended by a large-hearted old woman of their own class, and by a well-meaning young lady who makes disastrous mistakes because the feelings of this class are a sealed book to all but the poor themselves. Miss Purdon is rather too much given to holding forth herself on the unfortunate results of such lack of insight on the part of benevolent persons and institutions. Otherwise, the story is told in a manner as pleasing to young as to old readers (we have tried the experiment); and Brigit and Dinny, their comrade Tim, the poor seamstress Miss Julia who runs an evening class in her workroom, and teaches the street-arabs reading, writing, figures, and manners, and some other characters from the poor or the better class, are drawn with a tender humour as appealing as that of the 'Christmas Carol,' and with a restraint more satisfactory to us to-day. Miss Purdon makes delightful use of the Irish-English so deftly employed by Synge and Lady Gregory. This is after the children's visit to the Zoo:—

"'Beyant tellin',' Brigit described it afterwards to Tim Carty; 'elephants and camels and li'ns; oh troth, of all the strange appearances of beasts and they had them there, and they in big cages, the way they couldn't get at you and may be have you ett.'"

\**Dinny of the Doorstep*. By K. F. Purdon. (Talbot Press, 6s. net.)

\**Wrack, and Other Stories*. By Dermot O'Byrne. (Dublin, Talbot Press, 3s. 6d. net.)

\**The Glamour of Dublin*. By D. L. Kay. (Talbot Press, 2s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Forrest Reid likewise holds aloof from propaganda.\* He is from Belfast, and one of his grimmest pieces of realism, 'An Ulster Farm,' draws its local colour from his native province. But though the scene may be County Down or Dublin, his other stories might be laid anywhere, and are not distinctively Irish. Like Miss Purdon, Mr. Reid is good at children, especially boys, and his firm and delicate drawing of the child mind shows the same sense of beauty. We know few ghost-stories—to use a coarse term for such a psychical experience—that have the fineness of 'Courage'; and several other pieces come not far behind.

Dr. John Todhunter, well remembered for his able translations of Heine's songs, was Irish by birth and long residence, but of Cumbrian origin. 'From the Land of Dreams'† contains most of his Irish poems, which show how intensely he loved his adopted country. But they do not reveal to what party he belonged, though such ballads as 'Ninety-Eight,' and still more the pathetic 'Aghadoe,' and the stirring 'Athlone,' sing with fierce indignation of Irish wrongs. Todhunter could tell a story well, and his 'Death of Conlaach,' recounting an old Irish Sohrab and Rustum legend, is better as a story than Mr. Yeats's corresponding 'Death of Cuchoolin.' He displayed a remarkable command of rhythm marked by strong stresses in such irregular verse as this, from 'Tir-n'an-Og':—

Far below him,  
Landward, with heaving, gleaming  
shoulders,  
Charge, with a thousand miles of onset,  
In crested legions, the ocean-rovers,  
The huge Atlantic waves.

This would have been a better medium than blank verse for his versions of the old myths and legends. Mr. O'Byrne uses prose, Lady Gregory a rhythmical prose half-way to *vers libres*. Ordinary English metres do not seem the right substitute for the free diction of the originals.

Mr. Darrell Figgis dates his 'Bye-Ways of Study'‡ from Dublin Jail, and says that he corrected the proofs while men stood over him with revolvers. His study of Mrs. O'Shea's 'Parnell' is a telling portrait of that great leader, whose character appeals to him as profoundly Celtic, and a severe indictment of English parliamentarianism, especially of Gladstone, for he brings

\**A Garden by the Sea: Stories and Sketches.* By Forrest Reid. (Talbot Press, 3s. 6d. net.)

†*From the Land of Dreams.* By John Todhunter. (Talbot Press, 4s. 6d. net.)

‡*Bye-Ways of Study.* By Darrell Figgis. (Talbot Press, 4s. 6d. net.)

forward evidence that the Liberal leader knew for years about, and made a party convenience of, the liaison at which he held up his hands in horror when it came into the Divorce Court. The essay on Francis Thompson is the only one of these studies chargeable with the obscurity of style of which we complained in reviewing a previous book by Mr. Figgis. 'The Letters of Meredith' and the last study, dealing with a neglected Elizabethan document, are admirable. Whether the case here is unimpeachable or not, the latter study seems to us a model of historical and political dialectic.

### HOUSES AND HOMES.

AN Englishman's home is his castle, and it is something which has a life of its own, not to be judged merely by externals. Nevertheless, the quality of a home is inseparably bound up with the dwelling its members inhabit. Therein lies the significance of the housing problem. The family, the most intimate community in the world, is at its best a fellowship, but a fellowship which needs a dwelling. The dwellings which the vast majority of families inhabit in this country are not worthy of their purpose. They are ugly and mean, built in long, monotonous rows, crowded together in narrow streets, lacking in labour-saving contrivances, inconvenient, and generally too small. The list of defects might be extended. What is particularly serious is that there is a grave shortage of houses, computed at about 500,000 at the present time.

The problem is therefore a dual one. New houses must be built without delay to relieve the famine, but existing houses must be improved or replaced. The housing question cannot be trifled with. It is a stupendous task, and, in the words of the King's Speech, "we must stop at no sacrifice of interest or prejudice.... to provide decent homes." The physical well-being of the people demands it; its intellectual and spiritual life demands it. The housing question is, therefore, one of the big immediate questions facing the Government.

The Government has its programme, but that programme needs behind it an irresistible public opinion, with a vision of what might be. To every citizen we commend Mr. Reiss's volume 'The Home I Want.\*' It contains a most complete treatment of the subject from almost every point of view. The housing reformer will find Mr. Reiss a dependable guide. The author has little use for cheeseparing schemes:—

"Housing reform is not merely a matter of providing enough houses. The

\**The Home I Want.* By Richard Reiss. (Hodder & Stoughton, 2s. 6d. net.)

houses must be worthy of the name of 'Home.' The comfortless and badly planned house with no garden must be a thing of the past. We must scrap the old standards of house-planning and estate development. The whole level must be raised, and with it the level of home life and happiness."

Mr. Reiss does not confine himself to the essentials of a good house, its planning, arrangement, and equipment. He deals with the surroundings, the selection of the site and its development and lay-out, with the position and grouping of houses, with roads and footpaths, and with the larger questions of town-planning, as well as with the improvement of existing accommodation and the clearance of slums. Mr. Reiss also discusses the question as to who should build the new houses. The volume gives an interesting account of various housing experiments; and its well-chosen illustrations should drive home many a lesson as to how things should be done and how they should not be done.

Mr. Reiss is to be thanked for bringing so much information and guidance within the covers of a single volume.

### ITALY'S WAR.

MR. TREVELYAN is too modest to be a worthy teller of his own story. During the Italian campaign he was for three years in command of a British Red Cross unit, and was decorated with the Italian Silver Medal for Valour. He was, indeed, mainly instrumental in taking the British Red Cross to Italy, where it was not only of immense practical help, but served also as a tangible assurance of England's alliance with Italy. Mr. Trevelyan attempted to make the two peoples friendly in spirit as well as in speeches, and undoubtedly wherever his ambulances journeyed he succeeded. His book\* is less a war book than a political book. During the most dangerous and harassing moments of his work, he never seems to have lost sight of the impersonal issues of the War. His thoughts are not of individual dangers and endurances. He makes the fate of an offensive more important than the fate of a man. He speaks in one place of "the least successful of all the great Italian offensives," adding, "but for a display of sustained gallantry by hundreds of thousands, under heavy losses and most discouraging conditions of cholera and winter weather, it was a story of which any race could well be proud." He is curiously detached for an eyewitness. Emotion is entirely strained away. It is almost as if every suffering figure were an embarrassing

\**Scenes from Italy's War.* By G. M. Trevelyan. (Jack, 10s. 6d. net.)



lift in the armour of the good cause. He is never overwhelmed with pity. He is as convinced on the field of battle that Italy's human sacrifice is justifiable, as the securest armchair patriot could be. "I remember," he writes of the cholera epidemic in 1915, "a cartload of stricken wretches as they arrived at one of the pest-houses crying out in bitter mockery, 'Viva la guerra!'" and cursing those who had drawn Italy in. It was in these nights of mud and blood up on the San Floriano ridge that I first got insight into the undercurrent of feeling against the War amongst the peasant soldiers, gallantly as they were fighting, and bravely as they were enduring incredible hardships. I wondered forebodingly whether they could stand it for another year. They stood it for two more years before Caporetto, and recovered again after that. It is their endurance and recovery which need 'explaining'—not Caporetto."

What are perhaps Mr. Trevelyan's most interesting pages, however, are concerned with explanations of that event. He tells us that before the surrender occurred the regiments stationed at Caporetto had been refusing the gifts of various patriotic societies on the ground that they considered themselves no longer in service. Moreover, in their ranks were some two thousand munition-workers of Turin who were sent into the line as a punishment for a strike. When at Caporetto the Austrians swept down into the valley without having to strike a blow, the men of the Italian Second Army, that had fought with desperate magnificence all the summer, were seized with the conviction of defeat and retreated headlong, throwing away their arms and declaring that they were going home. Even Mr. Trevelyan's deliberately cool manner cannot keep the excitement of that retreat and of the subsequent rally out of his narrative. But for the most part he relates with the nonchalance of a Cyrano deeds of a valour that Falstaff could not exaggerate. Almost incessantly he and his companions were at work under shell-fire; but they seem to have pursued danger as boys pursue butterflies or run races. They wanted their ambulance to be first in the field. An impassable road vexed them as a downpour of rain vexes a football team. From Mr. Trevelyan one could not guess that they cared for or even knew the risks that they ran. When, for instance, the military authorities stopped all traffic on a road that was heavily under fire, Mr. Trevelyan tells us that his ambulances were "fortunately the last vehicles to be let pass":—

"Half way between Vodice and Ravne, at a ruined hamlet called Basche, we found the narrow road blocked for us by deserted cannon-limbers at the point where the Ternovo gunners were specially concentrating their fire. For-

tunately we found the drivers in a neighbouring dug-out, where they had taken refuge after their horses had been killed. On having our predicament explained to them they very kindly came back and moved the encumbrance out of our way."

How, one wonders, would Mr. Trevelyan describe the removal of a coal-scuttle that some one had left on the stairs?

This self-effacement may be a fine virtue in a man, but it is a vice in a book. Mr. Geoffrey Young should be the D'Artagnan of these adventures; but Mr. Trevelyan treats the cloak of romance as if it were an example of West End tailoring. Writing of the Italian entry into Gorizia across a "practically impassable" bridge, he says: "However.... Geoffrey Young took four of our cars across in a jam with the artillery and horse carts, and fetched out wounded from the town.... The holes were the chief feature of the bridge at the time, but Young guided the cars one after another, inch by painful inch, over those perilous chasms all night."

Nowhere does Mr. Trevelyan make one's breath catch. He is always the cold-blooded Englishman. He writes as one who records, not as one who suffers. The temper of his book resembles that of the Italian general whom he describes as being "in particularly good spirits, having just been knocked over and slightly wounded by a shell." That, one feels, was the ideal of Mr. Trevelyan and his party. Their lives with the ambulances were simply a series of lucky escapes, and they greet luck and danger alike with good-humoured imperturbability.

Mr. Andreas Latzko writes in the very opposite of this spirit.\* He also describes the Italian front in one of his stories, but he describes it from the Austrian side. He is not hampered by any good cause. To him war is foul, maddening, terrible. He makes his readers sweat and almost groan aloud as they read, so movingly does he describe what his imagination realizes. He can convey not only a fact but an emotion. There is nothing detached or political about him. He yells the tale of human suffering so that the dumbest must hear. For him war has no virtues. Calm is callousness, courage a kind of cruelty; the bravest man whom he describes is Lieut. Weixler driving his men across the zone of fire like a wolfish sheep-dog—a figure that no reader will forget. His good, sad, elderly captain—"Uncle Marschner"—who sympathizes with the sufferings of his men, pictures to himself the leave-takings at the railway station, delays going into

\**Men in Battle*. By Andreas Latzko. (Cassell & Co., 6s. net.)

action, spares the enemy, temporizes—even he dies with evil feelings in his heart when he sees the fearless Lieut. Weixler in death agony and—rejoices.

'Men in Battle' is a war book that every one should be compelled to read, one might almost say. It is war seen from the point of view of the men who have "an undercurrent of feeling against" the best of causes, so it be bloody enough. It is the apologia of the men who do not die gladly, of the men who care not for self-sacrifice, of the men who are not inspired by national glories, of the men who groan and fear and fight like demons and die in hell. They have no political sense—only piteousness. They cast doubt upon the noblest sentiment. They do not desire to be heroes. They are the inglorious legion that somehow can make the best cause in the world seem like a tag of rhetoric. O'Connell enunciated their creed when he said that no cause was worth the shedding of a drop of blood. That may be false doctrine; but Mr. Latzko preaches it with the conviction of genius. Mr. Trevelyan's book is the book of a brave man who has done successful work, and been lucky. Mr. Latzko's book is the book of an artist whose soul has experienced a hundred deaths. Mr. Trevelyan mirrors life with all the virtues in their Sunday best, Pity herself quite neat, and even Bravado wearing the sober habit of public service. In Mr. Latzko's mirror we see the Gorgon's head.

#### NOVELS TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

MR. GEORGE'S novel\* is an old one, as novels go, having first appeared in 1914; it is now republished merely with the addition of a long preface. We put it first because it is by Mr. George, and we recently reviewed a book of his in which he grouped the other three novelists under consideration—and no doubt implied that he himself should be included—among those who are to be taken seriously. He complained of the world of readers that "the newspaper is labelled as serious, while the novel is labelled as frivolous."

'The Making of an Englishman' is the autobiography of a Frenchman who at a very tender age makes up his mind to be an Englishman, and by the time he reaches manhood becomes actually more English than the English. As foreign correspondent in a commercial firm, he writes business letters in an Anglo-Saxon style as archaic as that of William Morris, though he never quite

\**The Making of an Englishman*. By W. L. George. (Constable & Co., 6s. net.)



masters the intricacies of "should" and "would." He learns the creed of the Public School boy, and tries hard to practise it. But when he wants to marry an English girl of the same class, the uncompromising nature of the gulf he has hoped to bridge becomes apparent. He returns to France defeated; but fortune snatches him from the depths of despair, and at length he is able to gratify his ambition.

Criticism of English life and of French life from the point of view of a person knowing the one by blood-relationship and the other by a warmer sympathy is a promising device, and Mr. George's clever scheme enables him to traverse the wide fields of business, politics, sport, and amusements, as well as private life and ideals of character. In his former book he claimed that the novelist should be allowed to treat *in cinema*, if we may risk the expression, certain sexual matters that are usually dealt with, so to speak, *in camera*. We are glad to find that the present novel is far from assuming that the claim can be admitted.

Readers who miss the signpost behind the title-page in Mr. Swinnerton's novel\*—the quotation from Stendhal on the disastrous effects of unrestrained criticism in private life—may think, as the wrapper tells them to think, that 'Shops and Houses' is only another shot at the much-riddled target of snobbishness. But snobbishness is merely one of the ingredients in the make-up of the people of Beckwith, a place near London for which it would be easy to find the original in various parts of the A.B.C. timetable. The social complication brought about by the advent of a grocer and his family named Vechantor in Beckwith, where their distant relatives of the same name are the reigning heads of society, might have been solved had there not been deeper oppositions of temperament and outlook involved. When the heir of the Vechantors is discovered to be making friends of his humble connexions, and is even suspected of encouraging the attentions of the daughter, a girl born in a shop; and when this unspeakable person publicly reprimands Miss Lampe, the village gossip and censor of Beckwith morals, for her spiteful inquisitiveness, then the very foundations of all that Beckwith cherishes seem to be in danger. The grocer loses his customers: they are leagued against the intruder. Louis Vechantor quarrels with his father, and leaves home, not yet in love with the rebel, but entirely on her side.

She is in reality no rebel at all, but simply a girl of character: she has self-reliance, she has a mind of her own. "In Beckwith people do not have minds of their own. That is why Beckwith

society is so extremely pleasant and consistent." The alleged minx is also entirely devoid of the furtive cattishness and the morbid prurience which Mr. Swinnerton satirizes in girls brought up on the Beckwith system: "In Beckwith unmarried girls know that there are things men should not know about them. One of these is the extent of their personal experience of love, and lovers."

Mr. Swinnerton's characters are all ordinary people; we meet their counterparts daily; yet they are all individuals. The humour in their portraiture is a negative rather than a positive quality, being manifest chiefly in a sober restraint, broken by only one or two lapses. We like Mr. Swinnerton's sentimentousness: "She was not as intelligent as some women, but she knew more," and "Only unselfish people know how selfish they are."

Mr. Cannan's satire in 'Mummery' is aimed at the commercial theatre, and the most successful creation is the exaggerated but lifelike figure of a great actor-manager, Sir Henry Butcher, whose theatre, the Imperium, is first a fashionable salon, next a money-making concern, and last of all a home of the drama. Sir Henry is a genius in his own way, but not in the way of Charles Mann, the Futurist artist, full of schemes for reforming the theatre:—

"He believes in actors," said Charles, "people with painted faces and painted souls, people whose minds are daubed with paint, whose eyes are sealed with it, whose ears are stopped with it."

Between Charles and Sir Henry there is a prolonged duel, each trying to exploit the other, and the business man easily discomfits the eloquent but impractical dreamer.

Mr. Cannan calls it "a tale of three idealists"; the other two are Clara Day and Adnor Rodd, the dramatist who "wrote masterpieces, but simply would not or could not take advantage of the ordinary commercial machinery to turn them into money or fame." All three are striking figures. Mann reminds us of Meredith's Richmond Roy, and again of Victor Radnor in 'One of our Conquerors'; and Clara has traits of both Nataly and Nesta in the latter novel—of Nataly in her situation of half a wife, of Nesta in the splendid energy and charm of youth.

But we want to know more about them. It must be pretty difficult to make an idealist look like a real person, and three within the covers of one book are a large draft on the imagination. On the stage, no doubt, all three could be made to go satisfactorily; but you cannot make us believe in your great

dramatist by merely stating that he writes masterpieces. Charles Mann's eccentricities are patent; yet it is anything but clear what gave him his worldwide reputation, when he seems to do nothing but talk delightful satire, and commit equally delightful follies—the man who "walked out of his marriage like a man bilking his rent." Nor in his description of Clara playing Ariel does Mr. Cannan quite convey the triumphant impression of a great artistic achievement as George Sand did in her narrative of Consuelo's singing.

Mr. Cannan has attempted almost the impossible, but has at any rate done brilliantly. His worst failure is Rodd, who remains an enigma, all the more so that pages of psychology are wasted in the effort to make him clear. Abstract psychology has no place in a novel.

"The furious will that had animated him through all his solitary years resented this intrusion, and was in revolt against the reason and the logic of his heart."

That is not the way to tell a story.

There is no abstraction, and no lack of solidity, in Mr. Arnold Bennett's new novel. 'The Roll-Call' is straightforward biography, of the same class as the Clayhanger and Lessways series, with which it is connected by the re-appearance of the Clayhangers and the Orgreaves. George Cannon, the young architect, is the stepson of Edwin Clayhanger, and inherits his mother's capacity. This comes out when at the age of twenty-one he finds himself famous as the winner in a competition for a great town-hall. On the crest of this wave of success he marries. But the capable Lois who becomes his wife was not his first love. That was a different type of woman, the softer yet tenacious Marguerite, who loses him rather than leave her widowed father. Neither Marguerite nor Lois is the sort of heroine the reader falls in love with: Mr. Bennett does not deal in that kind of romance; but both are sterling creatures competently drawn. Romance there is of the mysteriously fascinating sort in the bizarre story of the lovely, Sphinx-like American, Irene Wheeler. And simple as Mr. Bennett's new story is, it is rich in varied experience of life, rich in diversified character, mostly true to the average, but none the weaker in interest for that. The end is but a halt. The War has come, and George Cannons after short mental debate, prefers duty to professional success. The last episode is the raw subaltern's first taste of service on a trying march in the rain to a camp on Kingswood downs, and it is marked by an adventure that suggests, piquant developments in the sequel.

\**Shops and Houses*. By Frank Swinnerton. (Methuen & Co., 7s. net.)

\**Mummery: a Tale of Three Idealists*. By Gilbert Cannan. (Collins & Co., 6s. net.)

\**The Roll-Call*. By Arnold Bennett. (Hutchinson & Co., 6s. 9d. net.)



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# List of New Books.

Prepared in co-operation with the Library Association.

The method of classification adopted is a series of groups roughly corresponding with the Dewey Decimal System, the subclasses being indicated, for the benefit of librarians and others familiar with the system, by the class-numbers given at the end of each entry. The first numeral in these represents the main class; the second one of the subdivisions, and so on.

A Committee of Specialists appointed by the Library Association have marked with asterisks those works in the List which they consider most suitable for purchase by Public Library Authorities.

A dagger before an author's name indicates a cheap edition. The necessity of economizing space compels us to omit comments on a certain number of books, and to abridge occasionally the bibliographical descriptions.

## GENERAL WORKS.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, MAGAZINES, &c.

Folkard (Henry Tennyson). CORPORATION OF WIGAN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT: CATALOGUE OF BOOKS: pt. 13, WHI—Z. *Wigan, Starr & Sons*, 1918. 9½ by 7½ in. 360 pp. paper. 017.1

This volume brings to an end a well-compiled work. Unfortunately, the death of Mr. Folkard in August, 1916, prevented him from seeing its completion.

Koch (Theodore Wesley). WAR LIBRARIES AND ALLIED STUDIES. N.Y., Stechert (London, 2 Star Yard, Carey Street, W.C.), 1918. 8 in. 287 pp. 90 il. ind., \$2.50. 027.6

A full account of the splendid work done by the Library War Service of the American Library Association is followed by chapters on the British organizations, education courses at the front, the British censorship, and the University of Louvain and its ruined library. We gather that the American camp libraries, unlike the British, did not have to submit to the exclusion of many modern books of a critical tendency.

White (Lee A.). THE DETROIT NEWS, 1873-1917: a record of progress; pastel illustrations by James Scripps Booth. *Detroit, Mich.* [1918]. 10½ in. by 8½ in. 88 pp. il. front. plans. 071

This handsome monograph has a fascinating story to tell—the history of *The Detroit News* from its foundation on Aug. 23, 1873, a facsimile of the first page being given. The book is full of striking facts connected with the production of a great newspaper, and the numerous photographic illustrations will be a revelation to many people of the multifarious activities of a newspaper office. The volume does credit to American enterprise.

## 100 PHILOSOPHY.

Grumbine (Harvey Carson). HUMANITY OR HATE: WHICH? *Boston, Mass., Cornhill Co.* [1918]. 7½ in. 129 pp., \$1.25. 136.4

Mr. Grumbine in three prefatory chapters draws a comparison between the German and the French soul, and then supplies material for checking his verdict in translations of thirty-two war songs from each nation. His renderings are capably done and read trippingly. Many of the songs are of considerable literary merit, the much reprobated 'Hymn of Hate' standing not least among these.

Nicolai (G. F.). THE BIOLOGY OF WAR; tr. by Constance A. and Julian Grande. *Dent*, 1919. 9 in. 506 pp. por. ind., 21/ n. 172.4

The author, a heart-specialist and sometime professor of physiology at Berlin University, wrote this book while imprisoned in the German fortress of Graudenz. It is a closely reasoned work, and intended as a single complete argument. It starts with an account of primitive instincts, discusses the "struggle for existence" argument, and shows that war does not pay even the victor. After describing recent changes in warfare, and the way to abolish war, the book reaches a mystical conclusion based on the idea of the world as a single organism (cf. Samuel Butler's 'God the Known and God the Unknown'), and the further development of a religion of humanity.

Sneath (E. Hershey), ed. RELIGION AND THE WAR; by members of the Faculty of the School of Religion, Yale University. *New Haven, Conn., Yale Univ. Press* (Milford), 1918. 9½ in. 178 pp., 4/6 n. 172.4

The Dean of the School of Religion (Dr. C. Reynolds Brown), and nine of the professors, including the editor, contribute these essays. The subjects dealt with include 'The Christian Hope in Times of War,' 'The Effect of the War upon Religious Education,' 'Non-Resistance: Christian or Pagan?' 'Moral and Spiritual Forces in the War,' and 'The Religious Basis of World-Reorganization.' Most of the writers have been engaged in war work, and hence take keen interest in the questions they discuss.

## 200 RELIGION.

Borough (Roland). A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK ON THE PROVISION AND USE OF ALTAR-LINEN. *Stock*, 1918. 7½ in. 29 pp. app. paper, 1/6 n. 247.7

The author briefly explains the use of altar-linen at the Communion service according to the custom of the Church of England, and shows how the English use differs from the Roman practice.

Brett (Jesse). SAINTHOOD: retreat addresses. *Longmans*, 1919. 7½ in. 109 pp. front., 4/6 n. 252.4

Eight calls to the spiritual life, uttered during a Retreat by the chaplain of All Saints' Hospital, Eastbourne. The subjects include penitence, suffering and sacrifice, and prayer.

The Catholic Directory, Ecclesiastical Register, and Almanack, for the year of our Lord 1919. *Burns & Oates* [1919]. 7½ in. 804 pp. map, inds. bds., 2/ n. 282

The 82nd publication of this useful work of reference will be acceptable alike to readers belonging to the Roman Communion and to others. The clerical obituary for 1918 in England and Wales is long, including 85 names.

The Catholic Who's Who and Year-Book, 1919; founded by Sir F. C. Burnand. *Burns & Oates*, 1919. 7 in. 543 pp. inds., 5/ n. 282

This familiar annual fills a valuable place on the library shelves. The entries appear to be well up to date.

Eibe (Louis). FUTURE LIFE IN THE LIGHT OF ANCIENT WISDOM AND MODERN SCIENCE. *Skeffington* [1918]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 7/ n. 218

A translation of a work said to have gone into 120 editions in France. It contains accounts of some ancient and modern beliefs both of religious and scientific character. The "borderland of science," "Odic fluid," "externalization of the ethereal double," and "telepathy" are adduced in support of the doctrine of immortality of the soul.

Figgis (John Neville). HOPES FOR ENGLISH RELIGION. *Longmans*, 1919. 7½ in. 210 pp., 6/6 n. 252.4

Sermons preached during recent years at St. Barnabas', Pimlico, Grosvenor Chapel, Mayfair, All Saints', Margaret Street, Oxford and Cambridge, and elsewhere. The varied subject-matter is as noteworthy as the manner in which it is presented.

Louismet (Dom Savinien). MYSTICISM, TRUE AND FALSE. *Burns & Oates*, 1919. 7½ in. 160 pp. front., 5/ n. 239

The author, who defines the mystical life as simply life with God, considers that "the mystic alone is worthy of the name of man, because he alone grasps the divine purpose of life." "The others," he asserts, "are simply beasts of burden, or beasts of prey, or beasts of pleasure, or beasts of pride."

Macintosh (Douglas Clyde). GOD IN A WORLD AT WAR. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7 in. 60 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 231.5

The Dwight Professor of Theology at Yale ably discusses the difficulties of belief in divine providence, and bases a reassuring conclusion on the belief in personal immortality and the view that this is nevertheless the best possible kind of world to be the scene of the first stages in man's development.

McNeile (Alan Hugh). THE INCREASE OF GOD. *Longmans*, 1919. 7½ in. 138 pp., 3/6 n. 242

A book for Lenten reading. Prof. McNeile's main contention is that the test of life is growth, and this is associated with the idea that man's growth is God's life straining after self-fulfilment. Prayer, will, conscience, and energy are some of the topics treated. The introduction is written by the Bishop of London.

**Moulton (James Hope).** A NEGLECTED SACRAMENT; and other studies and addresses. *Epworth Press and C. H. Kelly* [1919]. 7½ in. 175 pp., 5/ n. 252.4

This volume comprises a number of detached writings by the distinguished scholar and respected Free Churchman whose sudden death by enemy action in the Mediterranean was a cause of grief to many. Two specially admirable studies are 'Methodism in the Catholic Unity' and 'Christianity and Defensive War'; and among the addresses we particularly mark, besides that which gives the title to the book, 'The Greater Gifts' and 'The Single Eye.'

**Peck (W. G.).** THE COMING FREE CATHOLICISM. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7½ in. 160 pp., 5/ n. 280.9

The author presents a sombre picture of the present position of the Church, but believes that there will be a return to orthodox dogma; and, writing from the "Free Catholic" standpoint, he claims that the Free Church Movement is somewhat akin to the Oxford Movement within the Church of England. Mr. Peck pleads earnestly for the reunion of Christendom. His book is full of matter, notwithstanding its comparatively small size.

**Rogers (Clement F.).** QUESTION TIME IN HYDE PARK: series 2, THE TEACHING AND PERSON OF CHRIST. *S.P.C.K.* 1919. 6½ in. 63 pp. paper, 6d. n. 232

A further collection of answers to questions put to the author in Hyde Park, with illustrations drawn from pre-Christian literature and other sources. The first section relates to the teaching of Christ, the second to the person and work of Christ, and the third to the Christian claim about Him.

**St. Paul (Mother).** MATER CHRISTI: meditations on Our Lady; preface by Rev. Joseph Rickaby, S.J. *Longmans*, 1919. 7½ in. 135 pp., 3/6 n. 242

A chain of thirty-one meditations, each followed by a colloquy, a resolution, and a "spiritual bouquet."

**Singer (Ignatius).** THE RIVAL PHILOSOPHIES OF JESUS AND OF PAUL: being an explanation of the failures of organized Christianity and a vindication of the teachings of Jesus, which are shown to contain a religion for all men and for all times. *Allen & Unwin; Chicago, Open Court Publishing Co.*, 1919. 8½ in. 347 pp., 10/6 n. 232

The author argues that the basic principles of Christianity—in particular the Christology of Paul—are "incompatible with the principles of the philosophy of Jesus"; that Jesus the Nazarene was not the founder of Christianity, and that "the Christ myth had no existence until many years after his death"; but he holds that, while "the 'Christ' of the Gospels is a myth," there was a real Jesus, "a sage about whose historicity there can be no doubt; whose philosophy will stand the severest scrutiny of modern science; and whose postulates...are the only possible foundation for a sound philosophy."

**Smyth (E. Z.).** OUR LIFE FOR THE LIFE OF OTHERS; foreword by the Rev. H. F. B. Mackay. *Longmans*, 1919. 7 in. 92 pp., 2/6 n. 242

Meditations for use in Lent, which can be read straight through, or in forty sections. Unselfishness, and desire for the welfare of others, are the keynotes of the volume.

**Stanton (Arthur).** FATHER STANTON'S SERMON OUTLINES, from his own manuscript: second series; ed. by E. F. Russell. *Longmans*, 1919. 7½ in. 253 pp., 6/ n. 252.4

This volume of sermon sketches, like the first series, is expressive of the soul and personality of a strikingly good man. The book can be read not only by the lover of religious literature, but also by the person who "doesn't as a rule care about sermons."

**Strappini (Walter Diver), S.J.** MEDITATIONS WITHOUT METHOD: considerations concerning the character and teaching of Christ, arranged as an informal three days' retreat. 2nd ed. *Longmans*, 1919. 7½ in. 207 pp., 5/ n. 242

A book designed for study and reflection rather than for mere perusal, and intended to show the emergence of Christ's teaching from His actions.

**Thornhill (Nora Brodie).** A LITTLE BOOK FOR MOTHERS AND SONS. *Longmans*, 1919. 7 in. 76 pp. bds., 2/6 n. 242

This is a collection of Scriptural signposts, suggestive anecdotes, and other subjects for daily meditation during a cycle of seven weeks.

## 300 SOCIOLOGY.

**Berry (Trevor T.).** THE HOPE OF THE WORLD: an appreciation of the League of Nations scheme. *King & Son*, 1919. 7½ in. 192 pp., 6/ n. 341.1

The author mentions that as a consequence of the Armistice some of his remarks have become less applicable. As a whole, however, the subject-matter remains unaffected by recent events, and the chapters upon 'Internationalism,' 'Germany and the League,' and 'The Christian Standpoint,' in particular, are well worth attention.

**Columbia University.** COLUMBIA'S WAR WORK. *N.Y., Alumni Federation of Columbia University*, 1918. 8 in. 32 pp. il. paper. 378.73

Members of Columbia University may well be proud of the fact that every school of the institution has been represented in the War, and that seventy-two of its leading teachers have gone forth to help in the struggle for democracy. Impressive particulars of the multifarious war work done by Columbia men are given in this well-illustrated brochure.

**\*Davenport (E. H.).** PARLIAMENT AND THE TAXPAYER. *Skeffington* [1919]. 7½ in. 256 pp. bib. app. ind., 6/ n. 336.2

The author, whose position as private secretary to the Assistant Financial Secretary of the War Office entitles him to write authoritatively upon his subject, surveys in this illuminative and readable book the history of Parliamentary control over expenditure, urges the necessity of more effective protection of the taxpayer's interest, and describes the endeavours now being made to ensure such financial control by the legislature. Mr. Herbert Samuel contributes the introduction.

**\*Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale: Division de Droit International.** LES CONVENTIONS ET DÉCLARATIONS DE LA HAYE DE 1899 ET 1907; accompagnées de tableaux des signatures, ratifications, et adhésions et des textes des réserves; avec une introd. de James Brown Scott, Directeur. *N.Y., Oxford Univ. Press (Milford)*, 1918. 10 in. 352 pp. inds., 18/6 n. 341.1

**Erzberger (Mathias).** THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS: the way to the world's peace; tr. by Bernard Miall. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1919. 8½ in. 336 pp. bib. ind., 7/6 n. 341.1

The author, who was the leader of the Centre Party in the Reichstag, quotes from the resolution of that body passed on July 19, 1917, the words "Peace by understanding and lasting reconciliation of the nations" and "The Reichstag will energetically promote the establishment of the guarantees of international jurisprudence." This Herr Erzberger terms "the oath of allegiance to the League of Nations," and he proceeds to consider how the resolution is to be carried into effect. Much difference of opinion will doubtless be aroused by the proposals in the book, which, it is suggested, will be supported by the German delegates to the Peace Conference.

**Fayle (C. Ernest).** THE FOURTEENTH POINT: a study of the League of Nations (*Garton Foundation*). *Murray*, 1919. 7½ in. 151 pp., 5/ n. 341.1

This is a contribution to the public discussion of the question which at present is of outstanding importance in international politics. Among the subjects treated are the dangers of premature organization, the problem of disarmament, and the nature of the tasks which will confront the League when it is formed.

**Glasson (William H.).** FEDERAL MILITARY PENSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES (*Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Div. of Economics and History*); ed. by David Kinley. *N.Y., Oxford Univ. Press (Milford)*, 1918. 10 in. 319 pp. app. bib. ind., 10/6 n. 351.573

Prof. Glasson remarks that army pay and pensions are not matters of contract, that soldiers must rely entirely on the good faith of the Government for the fulfilment of promises of such benefits, and that, according to the Supreme Court of the United States, pensions are bounties which Congress can give or recall, and increase or diminish, at its discretion. To English readers a specially interesting chapter is that treating of English and Colonial origins.

**Gore (Rt. Rev. Charles).** THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE CHURCH. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1919. 7½ in. 79 pp. paper, 1/ n. 341.1

A reissue of the Bishop of Oxford's pamphlet, enlarged and brought up to date.



Gayot (Yves). *LES GARANTIES DE LA PAIX : part 2, EXAMEN CRITIQUE (Bibliothèque d'Histoire contemporaine). Paris, Alcan, 1918. 7½ in. 297 pp. ind. paper, 3 fr. 50. 341.1*

A sequel to 'Les Leçons du Passé,' the volume before us contains the results of the author's examination of the Allies' terms of peace, as contrasted with the war aims of the Central Empires. M. Yves Guyot discusses the cleavage involved in these conflicting policies, and expresses satisfaction that the peace conditions laid down in his book 'Les Causes et les Conséquences de la Guerre' (1915) are being adopted by the Allied Governments.

\*Hargrave (John). *THE GREAT WAR BRINGS IT HOME : the natural reconstruction of an unnatural existence. Constable, 1919. 9 in. 383 pp. il., 10/6 n. 369.43*

"White Fox," the author of this book and of 'Loncraft,' is a new Rousseau generated by the Boy Scout movement, who sees in the development of outdoor life, close intercourse with nature, and imitation of the immemorial ways of the men of the woods and heaths, salvation for the unfit, and general social regeneration. His new book is an encyclopædia of scout lore, and mingles with a good deal of the freakish and merely picturesque much that is wholesome and timely; but the direction to bring the foot down on the ball of the foot in walking is contrary to the practice of good walkers. The volume is cleverly illustrated with the author's own drawings.

Hayward (F. H.) and Freeman (Arnold). *THE SPIRITUAL FOUNDATIONS OF RECONSTRUCTION : a plea for new educational methods. King & Son, 1919. 8½ in. 286 pp. apps., 10/6 n. 371.365*

The authors urge that the class teaching of the Bible, literature, music, history, and some other subjects, should be superseded by a "liturgical, ceremonial, or celebrational treatment." They suggest that there should be a vast extension of the system of school celebrations; that specific moral and civic lessons should be given apart from the national school liturgy recommended, but constantly drawing illustration and support from it; and that representatives of "all sects, parties, professions, movements, &c., as well as teachers, should be urged to give addresses to the whole school at the times set apart for this in the liturgical arrangements."

\*Huebner (Rudolf). *A HISTORY OF GERMANIC PRIVATE LAW ; tr. by Francis S. Philbrick ; editorial preface by Ernest G. Lorenzen, and intrs. by [Sir] Paul Vinogradoff and by William E. Walz (Continental Legal History Series, pub. under the auspices of the Association of American Law Schools). Murray, 1918. 9½ in. 844 pp. bib. ind., 24/ n. 349.437*

The author begins by dealing with the general features of Germanic private law, and afterwards discusses successively the law of persons, of things, and of obligations; family law; and inheritance. Prof. Philbrick's able translation is of the second edition of the Giessen professor's great work.

India. *BUREAU OF EDUCATION, INDIA : pamphlet 1, DRAWING AND MANUAL TRAINING IN PUNJAB SCHOOLS ; by J. Y. Buchanan. Calcutta, Supt. Govt. Printing, 1918. 9½ in. 28 pp. il. paper, 8 annas or 9d. 372.954*

This brochure, the first of a series which it is hoped to publish, deals with drawing largely as a means of giving to the pupils a new power of expression serviceable for the ordinary needs of life; and with manual instruction in carpentry, metal-work, the use of tools, and the like.

India. *BUREAU OF EDUCATION, INDIA : pamphlet 2, THE EDUCATION OF FACTORY CHILDREN IN INDIA. Calcutta, Supt. Govt. Printing, 1918. 12½ in. 28 pp. il. paper, 6 annas or 7d. 372.954*

Notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of the education of factory children in India—such as the fact that elementary education is not compulsory, and in some cases the objection of factory managers to any system which may tend to remove labour—certain owners of factories and of tea estates have set an example by providing for the education, not only of the children actually employed, but also of the children of their employees. Descriptions of some of the institutions so provided are given in the pamphlet.

Kallen (Horace Meyer). *THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW : a discussion of international organization, present and to come. Boston, Marshall Jones Co., 1919. 8 in. 201 pp., \$1.50 n. 341.1*

This monograph is the result of an investigation by Mr. Ralph S. Rounds, of the New York Bar, and the author.

Lake (Harold). *ON FINDING ENGLAND. Melrose, 1918. 8 in. 295 pp., 6/ n. 304*

There is some plain speaking in these essays by an officer at the front on the soldier's altered feelings towards his country, the real nature of the patriotism that makes him fight and keeps him in good heart, his contempt for those who got exemption, the "patriots" who invested in War bonds, and all the other profiteers, and his firm conviction that labour troubles, the nation's right to the land, and other social questions must now be solved.

League of Nations Union, Research Committee. *THE IDEA OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS : prolegomena to the study of world-organization. Milford [1919]. 7½ in. 53 pp. paper, 2/ n. 341.1*

This is an eloquent plea for the complete ending of war, which must otherwise continue to increase in ruinous destructiveness, and a refutation of the arguments for intermediate courses, such as "limited warfare."

League of Nations Union, Research Committee. *THE WAY TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS : a brief sketch of the practical steps needed for the formation of a League. Milford, 1919. 7½ in. 22 pp. paper, 1/ n. 341.1*

It is proposed that the Conference shall act as provisional authority, so that the permanent League may be the result of mature deliberation, and that the American arbitration treaties of 1913-15 should form a basis for the adjudication of future disputes.

Patri (Angelo). *VERS L'ÉCOLE DE DEMAIN : souvenirs d'un maître d'école américain ; tr. de l'anglais par L. Herr. Paris, Hachette, 1919. 7½ in. 255 pp. por. paper, 4 fr. 50. 372.973*

This volume, to which M. Ferdinand Buisson contributes the preface, is a translation of an attractive account of the system of child-training adopted in a great American primary school, where importance is attached less to discipline and set "programmes" than to the occupation of the children in congenial pursuits and exercises of a practical character, and to sympathetic co-operation between the school-directors and the parents of the pupils.

\*Penty (Arthur J.). *GUILDS AND THE SOCIAL CRISIS. Allen & Unwin [1918]. 7½ in. 103 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 338.6*

The Coalitionist idea of Reconstruction, points out the author of 'Old Worlds for New,' is simply readjustment of the capitalist régime that has already led Europe to disaster. Profiteering industrialism results sooner or later, he argues, in over-production and congestion; the competition for markets spells war. Mr. Penty's specific is a return to the mediæval guild system, with its spiritual and artistic as well as industrial life.

Problems of the Peace Conference (*International Conciliation, Special Bulletin*). New York, American Association for International Conciliation, Sub-station 84 (407 West 117th Street), 1919. 7½ in. 19 pp. bib. paper. 341.1

This pamphlet comprises two items: 'American Opinion and Problems of Peace,' an interview given to Mr. Edward Marshall by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler; and 'A French Plan for a League of Nations,' presented to M. Clemenceau by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and Senator Léon Bourgeois.

\*The Progress of Continental Law in the Nineteenth Century ; by various authors (*Continental Legal History Series, pub. under the auspices of the Association of American Law Schools*). Murray, 1918. 9½ in. 608 pp. ind., 24/ n. 340.5

To this, the last of an important series of volumes dealing with legal history, the editorial preface is contributed by Prof. J. H. Wigmore, and the introductions are written by Prof. E. M. Borchard and Sir Frederick Pollock. The volume is devoted to a survey of the general influences which affected all branches of law, in all countries, during the 19th century. The main sections deal with the movements for adjustment of the law to changed social and political conditions, for national codification of law, and for the unification of the private law of the several nations. MM. Alexander Alvarez, Léon Duguit, and Joseph Charmont are among the authors of chapters.



**Scott (James Brown), ed.** THE ARMED NEUTRALITIES OF 1780 AND 1800: a collection of official documents preceded by the views of representative publicists (*Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Div. of International Law*). N.Y., Oxford Univ. Press (Milford), 1918. 10 in. 732 pp. app. bib., 21/n. 341.2

The list of authorities cited is a good feature of this volume. Most of the contents have already been issued as pamphlets by the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment.

**Scott (James Brown).** UNE COUR DE JUSTICE INTERNATIONALE (*Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale: Div. de Droit International*). N.Y., Oxford Univ. Press (Milford), 1918. 10 in. 277 pp., 10/6 n. 341.1

A translation into French of two publications, each of which has appeared in English as an issue of the Carnegie Foundation.

**\*Scott (James Brown), ed.** THE TREATIES OF 1785, 1799, AND 1828 BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA, as interpreted in opinions of Attorneys-General, decisions of Courts, and diplomatic correspondence (*Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Div. of International Law*). N.Y., Oxford Univ. Press (Milford), 1918. 10 in. 215 pp., 8/6 n. 341.2

The texts of the treaties, the decisions of Federal Courts, and diplomatic correspondence relative to the cases of the ships William P. Frye and Appam, as well as other matters, are comprised in the volume. There is no index.

**Spencer (Harold Sherwood), ed.** DEMOCRACY OR SHYLOCRACY: a brief for men and women who labour and who sacrifice to make the world safe for democracy, only to find themselves enslaved by Capitalism and their earnings controlled by the monopolists. C. F. Roworth, 88 Fetter Lane, E.C.4, 1918. 7½ in. 71 pp. paper, 1/6 336

Chapters based on works by Dr. J. H. Clarke, Sombart, Mr. A. Kitson, and others are put together in a violent anti-Semitic pamphlet against the Frankfurt bankers, who are charged with the guilt of the War.

**\*Thomas (Arthur A.).** THE EDUCATION ACT, 1918: a handbook for the use of administrators, members of local education authorities, school managers, and others interested in education, as well as for the legal profession; to which is appended the complete text of the Act. King & Son, 1919. 7½ in. 136 pp. app. ind., 5/n. 351.851

Mr. Fisher's Education Act is so far-reaching in its importance that a work such as that of Mr. Thomas should be peculiarly serviceable to readers in very different sections of the community. The book is well arranged, and the explanations are clear.

**Warner (Amos G.).** AMERICAN CHARITIES; revised by Mary Roberts Coolidge; biographical preface by George Elliott Howard. N.Y., T.Y. Crowell Co. [1919]. 8½ in. 563 pp. bib. index, \$2.50 n. 351.8473

A third edition of the late Prof. Warner's important work.

**Watkins (Alfred).** MUST WE TRADE IN TENTHS? Hereford, Watkins Meter Co., 1919. 8½ in. 8 pp. paper, 3d. 389

A plea against decimal, and for octaval coinage, "as more exactly filling the wants and usage of all who make, grow, buy, or sell things." It is argued that a binary division is universally needed in trade use, and that, while decimal coinage has the defect that 10 halves into an integer only once, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and the like, halve and halve again down to the unit 1. The changes proposed are outlined.

#### 400 PHILOLOGY.

**Cortis (Giulio).** ITALIAN GRAMMAR: part 1, ETYMOLOGY. Malta, Critiens Press, 1918. 7½ in. 152 pp. ind. paper. 452

Clarity characterizes this part of Mr. Cortis's Grammar, and the treatment of the subject generally is practical; but the errata are somewhat numerous.

**Grillo (Ernesto).** ENGLISH STUDIES IN ITALY. Glasgow, Sauchiehall Street, Unione Italiana [1918]. 7 in. 16 pp. paper. 420.7

The author, who is peculiarly well qualified to inform English readers upon the subject of his paper, describes some of the facilities in Italy for the study of the English language, literature, and commercial organization and terminology. These include the Universities, the *Licei Moderni*, technical institutes, and two categories of commercial schools—the *Scuole Medie* and *Istituti Superiori*. An appeal is made for the revival of Italian studies in Great Britain.

#### 500 NATURAL SCIENCE.

**Milne (William P.) and Westcott (G. J. B.).** A FIRST COURSE IN THE CALCULUS: part 1, POWERS OF  $x$  (*Mathematical Series for Schools and Colleges*). Bell, 1918. 7½ in. 216 pp. il. ind., 3/6 517

No attempt is made to base the subject on the modern concept of Number and the Continuum; but the graphical treatment and practical applications of the Calculus are kept in view. In part 2 trigonometrical functions, logarithms, expansions, &c., will be treated.

**National Physical Laboratory.** REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1917-18. Stationery Office, 1918. 10 in. 71 pp. il. paper, 2/6 n. 530.6

The reports of the Executive Committee and the Director show the extent to which the work of the Laboratory increased in scope and amount during the year concerned. Numerous informative details are comprised in the record.

**Reconography: simplified reconnaissance sketching;** by Graphite, a Pelman student in the B.E.F. (*Grey Book Extra*, 1). (For the Pelman Institute) Hodder & Stoughton [1919]. 8½ in. 56 pp. il. paper, 1/6 n. 526.9

The author's notes, dealing with the art of military sketching as it should be practised by the reconnaissance officer, are arranged as an illustrated lecture, to which Sir Robert Baden-Powell has contributed the introduction. The figures are clear, and the accompanying hints and instructions are of a practical character.

**United States: Smithsonian Institution.** REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918. Washington, 1918. 9 in. 101 pp. apps. paper. 506

The report embodies records of explorations and researches, publications, the operations of the National Museum, &c.

#### 600 USEFUL ARTS.

**Adami (J. George).** WAR STORY OF THE CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS: vol. 1, THE FIRST CONTINGENT (TO THE AUTUMN OF 1915). (For the Canadian War Records Office) 'Colour', 53 Victoria Street, S.W., and Rolls House Publishing Co. [1919]. 7½ in. 286 pp. il. por. maps, 5/n. 617.99

Col. Adami's record of some of the greater activities of the Canadian Medical Service undoubtedly succeeds in helping the general reader to comprehend the value of medicine and surgery in modern warfare, as well as to realize the considerable development of military medicine during the War. Much of the volume relates to the second battle of Ypres, Givenchy, and Festubert.

**Aldridge (Henry R.).** HOUSING AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR (London C.S.U. Papers, 6). S.P.C.K. [1919]. 7½ in. 15 pp. paper, 2d. 613.5

Among the main points made by the author are the following: Local Authorities should refuse to pay inflated prices for land required for housing purposes; housing estates should be developed on town-planning lines; cottages should have wide frontages, ample window-space, separate "parlours," and bathrooms with hot-water supply; and it is impracticable at present that the rentals shall be full economic rents.

**Ashby (Arthur W. and Mabel K.).** THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LIFE: an introduction to study (*Science Series*, 1). National Home-Reading Union [1919]. 8½ in. 32 pp. paper, 1/ 630.7

The writers are authorities on their subject, and they consider here the Corn Production Act and the future, the organization of the agricultural labourer, the general problem of village society, rural housing, and the education of rural citizens.

**Broca (Aug.).** DISABILITIES OF THE LOCOMOTOR APPARATUS THE RESULT OF WAR WOUNDS; tr. by J. Renfrew White; ed., with a preface, by Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Jones. Univ. of London Press, 1918. 7½ in. 272 pp. il. ind., 7/6 n. 617.99

'True and Complete Ankylosis'; 'Stiff Joints: False Ankylosis'; 'Scars: Lesions and Disabilities of Muscles'; and 'Lesions of the Bony Levers: Defects of Bony Union,' are the main headings under which the author treats his subject.

**Ellis (E. T.).** JOTTINGS OF AN ALLOTMENT GARDENER: a book for all food-growers. *Maxboro', 'Times' Printing Co.*, 1919. 7 in. 144 pp. ind. paper, 1/6 n. 635

The author of 'Jottings of a Gentleman Gardener' has here put together quantities of useful information, and provided the amateur kitchen-gardener with an invaluable vade-mecum. His manner is vivacious, and he manages to convey abstruse facts in a lucid way. The various tables are particularly useful.

**Ghosh (J. C.).** INDIGENOUS DRUGS OF INDIA: their scientific cultivation and manufacture; with suggestions for the development of new industries. *Calcutta, Butterworth & Co.*, 1918. 7½ in. 32 pp. paper, 12 annas or 1/ 615.1

The author, a Manchester graduate, urges the necessity of pushing on investigations relating to the cultivation and manufacture of drugs in India. He states that 50 per cent of the vegetable drugs recognized by the British Pharmacopoeia are indigenous to India and Ceylon, and that nearly the whole of the rest could be cultivated. The scientific manufacture in India of Galenical preparations from indigenous drugs might be largely extended.

**Grégoire (R.) and Coureux (A.).** WOUNDS OF THE PLEURA AND OF THE LUNG; tr. and ed. by C. H. Fagge (*Military Medical Manuals*). *Univ. of London Press*, 1919. 7½ in. 245 pp. il., 7/6 n. 617.99

The authors deal firstly with aseptic wounds, secondly with infected wounds, and thirdly with late sequelæ of wounds, of the pleura and lung. The treatment is clear and practical, and in the light of the newest experiences gained in the school of war. Numerous figures illustrate the text.

**Handicrafts and Reconstruction:** notes by members of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. (*For the Society*) *Hogg*, 1919. 7½ in. 145 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 604

Short papers by Prof. W. R. Lethaby, Miss May Morris, Messrs. Christopher Turner, Thackeray Turner, H. Wilson, T. Okey, and Christopher Whall, and others. Cottage-building, textile crafts, and basket-making are among the subjects discussed. The traditions of the handicrafts are disappearing, and the crafts themselves are dying. Prof. Lethaby's remark that the fine skill of the craft workers is a particular form of culture might be regarded as the text around which the book is written. Shall we willingly let that culture die? In the chapter of 'Conclusions' stress is laid upon the healing, recuperative, and educative value of handicrafts in the case of wounded and disabled men.

**Lépine (Jean).** MENTAL DISORDERS OF WAR; ed., with a preface, by Charles A. Mercier (*Military Medical Manuals*). *Univ. of London Press*, 1919. 7½ in. 250 pp. ind., 7/6 n. 616.8

The author, who is of high authority as an expert upon mental diseases generally, has planned this work particularly for those medical men whose studies and experience have not been concerned with neuro-psychiatry. M. Lépine has restricted himself to pointing out the characteristics of the varieties of mental phenomena most frequently met with in the military environment since the beginning of the War. The first part is clinical; the second is devoted to practical applications.

**Reason (Will).** HOMES AND HOUSING. *Congregational Union, Memorial Hall, E.C.4* [1919]. 76 pp. paper, 1/ n. 613.5

After a suggestive survey of some of the facts regarding the shortage of houses, the kind of house required, and the cost of the maintenance of the home, the author deals with the present urgency of the housing problem, and mainly with its solution by municipal provision of houses. Nothing less than action by the Local Authority, "guided, coerced, or compelled by the Central National Government," the author thinks, can face the "practically universal shortage or bear the consequent financial burden.... There are possibilities in municipal action which are not to be found in private commercial enterprise."

**Roth (H. Ling).** STUDIES IN PRIMITIVE LOOMS: part 4, CONCLUSION (*Bankfield Museum Notes, Second Series*, 11). *Halifax, the Museum and F. King & Sons*, 1918. 11 in. 43 pp. il. paper, 3/; 4 parts complete, 10/6 n. 677

This part completes Mr. Roth's instructive monograph, which is reprinted from the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*.

**\*Teetgen (Ada B.).** PROFITABLE HERB GROWING AND COLLECTING; with a preface by E. M. Holmes. 2nd ed. 'Country Life', 1919. 8 in. 206 pp. il. bib. ind., 5/ n. 635.7

This is a revised and enlarged edition of the useful handbook on medicinal and other herbs first published in 1916.

**Unwin (Stanley).** BRITISH LITERATURE AND THE UNITED STATES. *Allen & Unwin* [1919]. 7½ in. 8 pp. paper. 655.63

A cogent plea for the removal of such barriers to the free interchange of thought between the United States and Great Britain as the "manufacturing clause" of the American Copyright Act, and the action of the United States revenue authorities in regard to the amount of duty payable on books imported by American publishers.

**Zimmern (A.) and Perol (Pierre).** ELECTRO-DIAGNOSIS IN WAR: Clinical: Medical Board Technique and Interpretation; ed., with a preface, by E. P. Cumberbatch (*Military Medical Manuals*). *Univ. of London Press*, 1918. 7½ in. 236 pp. il. ind., 7/6 n. 617.99

The technique of electro-diagnosis; abnormal electrical reactions; electro-diagnosis in motor paralyses, and in disorders of sensation and the special senses; and voltaic vertigo, are dealt with at considerable length.

#### 700 FINE ARTS.

**Art and Letters:** vol. 2, no. 1 (new series), Winter, 1918-19. 'Art and Letters', 9 Duke Street, W.C.2. 10½ by 8 in. 52 pp. il., 2/6 705

We welcome this issue of a periodical which is at once advanced, unconventional, and clever. The editors are to be congratulated upon the form in which it appears, notwithstanding the difficulties which war conditions still impose. The contents include pieces of verse by Miss E. Sitwell, Messrs. O. and S. Sitwell, Mr. F. M. Hueffer, and others; prose contributions by Mr. Wyndham Lewis (whose "short story," 'The War Baby,' happens to be the longest item), Mr. Herbert Read (who writes in appreciation of Jules Romains), and Messrs. A. Huxley, C. Ginner, and F. Rutter. The last-named contributes nine piquant 'Propositions.' Of the illustrations, the most striking is, in our opinion, Mr. Jacob Kramer's powerful 'Study of a Russian.' 'Liverpool,' by Mr. Edward Wadsworth; 'Battery Pulling In,' by Mr. W. Lewis, and Pablo Picasso's 'Study' are arresting work.

**Gray (Harold St. George).** A GUIDE TO THE ARTHUR HULL COLLECTION, CHARD. (*Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*) Taunton, Barnicott & Pearce, 1918. 8½ in. 39 pp. map, pl. paper, 8d. 708

The Hull Collection is miscellaneous, but contains enough types and specimens of local interest to form a good nucleus for a museum; it also boasts the Rewallin virginal, date 1675. Mr. Gray furnishes descriptive notes.

**\*Hunter (George Leland).** DECORATIVE TEXTILES: an illustrated book on coverings for furniture, walls, and floors, including damasks, brocades and velvets, tapestries, laces, embroideries, chintzes, cretonnes, drapery and furniture, trimmings, wall-papers, carpets and rugs, tooled and illuminated leathers. *Lippincott*, 1918. 12½ in. 480 pp. 580 il. 27 col. pl. bib. ind. and glossary, 75/ n. 745

This large, sumptuous, and finely illustrated treatise deals adequately with museum specimens of the decorative arts in question, and also with the work of modern craftsmen, including the most successful achievements of contemporary Americans. It should be of great practical value to designers and manufacturers.

**Pennell (Joseph).** JOSEPH PENNELL'S LIBERTY-LOAN POSTER: a textbook for artists and amateurs, Governments and teachers and printers, with notes, introd. and essay on the poster by the artist. *Lippincott*, 1918. 10 in. about 45 pp. 9 pl., 4/6 n. 763

The exposition of methods by which the artist himself performs or supervises every stage of the work on transfer-paper, stone, and printing is most instructive.

**Royal Military College, Sandhurst.** A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE MEMORIAL TO BE BUILT IN MEMORY OF OFFICERS EDUCATED AT SANDHURST WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES IN THIS WAR. *Camberley, Royal Military College; Aldershot, Gale & Polden*, 1918. 8½ in. 16 pp. il. 726.8

The memorial is intended to take the form of an enlargement of the present chapel. The existing west end and the apse (the latter as a side chapel) will remain, with the old monuments and memorials grouped around them.



\***The Year's Art, 1919:** a concise epitome of all matters relating to the arts of painting, sculpture, engraving and architecture, and to Schools of Design, which have occurred during the year 1918, together with information respecting the events of the year 1919; compiled by A. C. R. Carter. *Hutchinson*, 1919. 7½ in. 524 pp. il. ind., 7/6 n. 705

The fortieth issue of this serviceable reference book is before us. As usual, it is well stocked with facts relating to the national collections, art schools, clubs, and societies; to art abroad as well as at home, and to artists and art workers, of whom a directory is included. Art sales and the like are also recorded. Particulars are given of the National Gallery of Modern Foreign Art, to be erected at Millbank at the expense of Mr. Joseph Duveen, and of the projected British Institute of Industrial Art, which will be incorporated under the joint auspices of the Board of Trade and the Board of Education.

## 780 MUSIC.

\***Jean-Aubry (G.). FRENCH MUSIC OF TO-DAY;** pref. by Gabriel Fauré; tr. by Edwin Evans (*Library of Music and Musicians*). *Kegan Paul*, 1919. 7½ in. 294 pp. ind., 3/6 n. 780.944

M. Jean-Aubry has undertaken to convey a sense of the French spirit as manifested in French music, especially that of the contemporary schools, not by means of technical analysis, but by a sort of lyrical impressionism, which at all events makes up in enthusiasm what it lacks in clarity.

## 800 LITERATURE.

**Bordeaux (Henry). LES PIERRES DU FOYER:** essai sur l'histoire littéraire de la famille française. *Paris, Plon-Nourrit* [1918]. 7½ in. 354 pp. notes, paper. 840.4

A series of lectures delivered at the "Foyer." Before the War the author had planned a general work of the character indicated by the sub-title, to which the chapters composing the present volume, devoted to the French home, may be regarded as the introduction. The *chansons de geste*, Ronsard, Rabelais, Madame de Sévigné, and the poets of the home, are a few only of the numerous sources drawn upon by the author.

**Dell (Draycot M.), ed. DOUGHNUTS FOR THE DOUGHBOYS:** yarns from Yankeeeland; collected, compiled, and caligraphed by Draycot M. Dell. *Jarrols* [1919]. 6½ in. 152 pp. bds., 1/9 n. 817.5

The Doughboys have been heartily welcomed on this side of the Atlantic, and many of these amusing stories have a strong flavouring of the War.

**Dessin (Eva E. E.) and Martin (G. Currie). IN PRAISE OF FREEDOM:** a selection of prose and poetry. *National Adult School Union*, 1919. 6½ in. 64 pp. paper, 7d. n. 820.8

The compilers have drawn upon a vast range of authors, but omit some of the supreme masterpieces.

**The Dickensian;** ed. by B. W. Matz: vol. 14. *Chapman & Hall*, 1918. 9½ in. 352 pp. il. pors. ind., 6/6 n. 823.83

The *Dickensian* is always charged with interesting and attractive matter. The articles on 'Dickens and Reconstruction' (Mr. W. Walter Crotch), 'Mark Tapley—Charles Dickens's Richest Legacy to Humanity' (Mr. C. Keane), 'Dickens and Lord Jeffrey' (Mr. J. W. T. Ley), 'The Hub of Old London Port' (Mr. Charles McNaught), and 'Dickens and Peace,' are a few of the notable contributions in the volume.

**Gavault (Paul), ed. CONFÉRENCES DE L'ODÉON:** troisième série (1917-18), publiées par Paul Gavault. *Paris, Hachette*, 1919. 7½ in. 224 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 840.4

Apart from its literary value, this, the third series of the admirable lectures at the Odéon Theatre, has an extrinsic interest derived from the circumstance that some of the addresses were delivered during the period when Paris was being bombarded by the German "Berthas." The subjects discussed included Racine's 'Phèdre,' Corneille's 'Sertorius' and 'Attila,' Molière's 'L'École des Femmes,' Favart's 'Annette et Lubin,' Marivaux's 'Les Fausses Confidences,' and A. de Musset's 'Louison.'

\***Gide (André) LES NOURRITURES TERRESTRES.** *Paris, Nouvelle Revue Française*, 1918. 6½ in. 188 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 844.9

The first edition of 'Nourritures Terrestres' appeared in 1897 in the *Mercure de France*; and the 'Ronde de la Grenade' (p. 83) had been published previously in *Le Centaure*. A considerable part of the book, which is interspersed with verse, was written in Italy.

**Graveson (William). JOYS OF THE OPEN AIR.** *Headley* [1919]. 7½ in. 115 pp. il., 3/6 n. 824.9

Sixteen papers by the author of 'British Wild Flowers: their Haunts and Associations,' dealing with such topics as 'The Haunt of the Kingfisher,' 'Minstrels of the Night,' 'The Glory of the Water Meadows,' 'The Lure of the Heather,' and the promise of spring.

**Hirschfeld (Hartwig). QIRQISĀNI STUDIES** (*Publication* 6). *Jews' College*, 1918. 8½ in. 59 pp. paper. 892.4

An essay on the 'Introduction' with which Ya'qub al Qirqisāni, philosopher, scholar, linguist, and Scriptural exegete, headed his commentary on the Pentateuch, written in the tenth century. The MS., which is mostly in Arabic characters, with Hebrew script here and there, is in the British Museum. A copy is included in the pamphlet.

**Menon (T. K. Krishna). SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.** *Ernakulam, Cochin, Madras, Vidya Vinodini Press*, 1916. 9½ in. 167 pp. bib. ind. bds., 1 rupee. 824.9

A series of literary, historical, and other studies, dealing with Tennyson, Malayalam literature, the system of caste among the Hindus, the joint family system in India, and Cochin and the War.

\***Michaud (Régis). MYSTIQUES ET RÉALISTES ANGLO-SAXONS** D'EMERSON À BERNARD SHAW. *Paris, Colin*, 1918. 7½ in. 294 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 804

This publisher has already issued translations of Emerson's works and an autobiography translated by M. Michaud. The first essay is a study of Emerson's transcendentalism and its debts to Montaigne, and the second treats of Pater as a mystical pagan. There is little about mysticism in the book, which proceeds to analyse the work of Whitman, cosmical poet; the art of Henry James; Mark Twain's humorous *épopée*; Jack London, novelist of American energy, and Upton Sinclair, Socialistic novelist; Mrs. Wharton and the psychological novel, and Bernard Shaw with his *théâtre de la sincérité*.

\***Sampson (George), ed. CAMBRIDGE READINGS IN LITERATURE**, book 2. *Camb., Univ. Press*, 1918. 8 in. 264 pp. il., 4/3 n. 808.8

The editor's catholicity of taste and wise judgment continue to be shown in this second book of extracts, which certainly are "good in themselves and representative of great or interesting writers." The volume includes excerpts from Bacon, Jonson, Addison, Swinburne, Mr. W. B. Yeats, and Mr. Arnold Bennett, as well as Cervantes, Voltaire, and Tolstoy.

**Streeter (Edward). DERE MARLE: LOVE LETTERS OF A ROOKIE;** with 35 illustrations in black and white by G. William Breck ("Bill Breck"). *Jarrols* [1919]. 7½ in. 67 pp. bds., 2/6 n. 827.9

The orthographical and other idiosyncrasies displayed in these letters are undeniably droll; and that some of the illustrations are equally funny may readily be affirmed. The book will satisfactorily while away half an hour or so.

**Voices**, No. 1, January, 1919; ed. by Thomas Moulst. *Manchester, J. H. Ward*, 32a Pall Mall. 8 in. 48 pp. paper, 1/ n. 805

Messrs. Louis Golding, F. V. Branford, J. H. Ward, Neville Cardus, and Bernard Wright, and the editor, have contributed to this first issue of *Voices*. Among the more noteworthy items are some of Flight-Lieut. Branford's verses, and an article, 'Beauty for Beauty's Sake,' by Mr. Neville Cardus. On p. 47 "Matisse" should be *Matisse*.

**White (Ernest G.). THE VOICE BEAUTIFUL IN SPEECH AND SONG:** a consideration of the capabilities of the vocal chords and their work in the art of tone production. *Dent*, 1918. 9 in. 138 pp. il. bib. ind., 5/ n. 808.5

This is an enlarged edition of 'Science and Singing' (1909), and treats in a highly technical manner, and with anatomical photographs and diagrams, of the mechanism of voice production.

\***Wisconsin University. STUDIES BY MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.** *Madison, Wis.*, 1918. 9½ in. 294 pp. paper, \$1. 820.4

These are largely what the Americans call studies in the analytics of literature, typical examples being two dissertations on Johnson and Sidney's prose style, to which the statistical method of analysis is applied. Among the longer and more important papers also are 'Beowulf and the Niebelungen Couplet,' 'Costuming on the English Stage, 1660-1823,' 'Joseph Fawcett's "The Art of War,"' with the text of this poem of 1795, and two Chaucer studies.



## POETRY.

**Berrill (Roland).** INSPIRATIONS OF ARMAGEDDON. *St. Catherine Press* [1919]. 7 in. 28 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9  
Sixteen short pieces displaying promise, the best being 'Trenches,' 'Zero Hour,' and 'In the Night Watches.'

**Davies (H. Walford), ed.** THE FELLOWSHIP SONG BOOK, part 1, with historical notes. *Curwen & Sons and Headley* [1919]. 6 in. 68 pp. ind. paper, 9d. n. 821.04

An attractive and well-chosen collection of songs, arranged and edited on behalf of the National Adult School Union, the Workers' Educational Association, and other bodies.

**Dawson (A. J. Eardley).** POEMS BY A CHELTONIAN. *Daniel* [1919]. 6 in. 44 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

These pieces were written mostly before the author was seventeen. The verses nevertheless show promise.

**\*Gale (Norman).** A MERRY-GO-ROUND OF SONG. *Rugby, Norman Gale* [1919]. 8½ in. 146 pp., 6/ n. 821.9

Children having any literary instinct, and the "fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts, grandfathers, and grandmothers" addressed on the wrapper, will enjoy these eighty-one musical pieces, which are animated by an infectious optimism and a passionate delight in children.

**Golding (Louis).** SORROW OF WAR. *Methuen* [1919]. 7 in. 114 pp., 5/ n. 821.9

We like such pieces as 'Murmuringham,' 'Cold Stars,' and 'I vowed that I would be a tree' better than the verses on the War or the East End, with their burden of horror, despair, or savage revolt; but we do not like such words as "ghostial" or "marvellouser."

**Haseler (D. B.).** VERSES FROM FRANCE TO THE FAMILY. *E. MacDonald* [1919]. 7 in. 62 pp. bds., 2/6 n. 821.9

Manliness, a kind of engaging simplicity; and a prevailing but unobtrusive religious sentiment are qualities apparent in Mr. Haseler's verse. 'Enter the Prologue,' 'Before Battle,' 'To my Father,' and 'The Ballad of Dead Man's Corner' are among the more noticeable pieces.

**Herbertson (Agnes Grozier).** THE QUIET HEART; and other poems. *E. Mathews*, 1919. 7½ in. 47 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 821.9

The title-piece and some other verses are marked by true but restrained feeling. The War is reflected in many of the pages.

**Hogben (John).** THE HIGHWAY OF HADES: war verses; with some prose. *Oliver & Boyd*, 1919. 8 in. 112 pp. 3/ n. 821.9

Both the verse and the prose are readable and thought-provoking. Some of the prose sketches, such as 'A Gay Gordon,' are spirited pieces of word-painting; and 'Lord Roberts,' 'The Flyer,' and 'Below' may be cited as examples of the author's verse.

**Johnstone (G. Murray), pseud. Mome.** THE AVENGERS; and other poems from South Africa. *E. MacDonald* [1919]. 7½ in. 78 pp. bds., 3/6 n. 821.9

The volume contains a considerable quantity of stirring war verse, which reaches a good standard, and includes numerous haunting lines.

**Kennedy (Thomas), Seymour (George), Starrett (Vincent), and Thompson (Basil).** ESTRAYS. *Chicago, Ill., Camelot Press*, 1918. 7½ in. 44 pp. 821.9

That the four authors are not unsuccessful sonneteers is shown by the quality of a considerable proportion of these "estrays." 'Encounter,' 'The Deserted House,' 'Beata Memoria,' and 'Joan of Arc' may be particularly mentioned. Among the other compositions we may name 'Villon strolls at Midnight,' 'The Quest,' and 'At the Bazaar.'

**Maxwell (Gordon S.).** THE RHYMES OF AMOT ORLAUNCH; and other M.L. odies and verses. *Dent*, 1919. 7½ in. 90 pp. il., 2/6 n. 821.9

Amusing *jeu d'esprit* and parodies, mostly rhymed. Some of them were sung or recited at the concert on Zeebrugge Mole on Armistice Day. That Lieut. Maxwell can write in a more serious vein is shown by the verses relating to the men on the patrol boats.

**Millar (James).** SONGS OF A MUSICIAN. *Stockwell* [1919]. 7½ in. 70 pp. por., 2/6 n. 821.9

If the sentiment of his verse is sometimes trite, Mr. Millar at all events sings with feeling and some fluency.

**Negus (Raymond).** MARGARET: a poetical exercise. *E. MacDonald* [1919]. 7½ in. 106 pp. bds., 3/6 n. 821.9

The modest sub-title scarcely does justice to this catena of verses redolent of deep and lasting love. Careful finish, and fertility of thought, are characteristic notes of Mr. Negus's effort.

**Ferring (Sir Philip).** AIR RAIDS FROM DREAMLAND. *Bell*, 1919. 7½ in. 90 pp. bds., 2/6 n. 821.9

The author explains that the "Raid" is intended as a warning to the Churches, and has as its objects national co-operation, national concord, and Church concord.

**Postgate (Margaret).** POEMS. *Allen & Unwin*, 1918. 7½ in. 37 pp., 2/ n. 821.9

Love; the psychology of love, doubt, and separation; and the mystical monitions of Nature, are the ever-unhackneyed subjects of these fine poems, which are printed in italic type by the Pelican Press.

**St. Fillan (A. G.).** THE VISION; and other lyrics. *Stockwell* [1919]. 7½ in. 17 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

Verses of a religious character: 'The Call,' 'The Way,' 'The River of Blood,' and the like.

**Sitwell (Edith), ed., and others.** WHEELS, 1918: a third cycle. *Oxford, Blackwell* [1919]. 8 in. 104 pp. bds., 4/6 n. 821.9

Besides the editor, Messrs. Sacheverell Sitwell, Osbert Sitwell, Aldous Huxley, Sherard Sitwell, and Arnold James, Miss Iris Tree, and Don Alvaro Velez Ladron de Guevara are contributors to this volume. As in the previous cycles, there are quite a considerable number of notable compositions demanding the careful reader's attention. Mr. O. Sitwell's 'Song of the Fauns' and 'Clavichords,' Mr. Vines's 'Sunrise,' Miss Tree's 'Rose,' and some of Mr. Huxley's compositions are among the pieces which we have specially remarked.

**Smith (C. Fox).** RHYMES OF THE RED ENSIGN. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1919. 7½ in. 72 pp., 5/ n. 821.9

Slapdash, jingling rhymes of the merchant service during the War, and the trials endured by our sailors.

**Sonnets after Loss**; by D. L. I. *Dent*, 1919. 7½ in. 58 pp., 3/ n. 821.9

Fifty-two sonnets written by the author to the memory of his wife. They are of considerable merit, and all are imbued with profound feeling.

**Steven (Alexander G.).** POEMS. *Malvern, Victoria, Australia, McKellar Press* [1918]. 7½ in. 34 pp. bds., 2/ 821.9

Many lines in Mr. Steven's verses give real pleasure to a critical reader. Especially is this the case when the singer chooses as his topic the hills, the sea, the cornfield, or the like; and his aspiration, "To build some beauty that shall haunt men's hearts," is realized in no inconsiderable measure.

**Thadani (Nanikram Vasanmal).** KRISHNA'S FLUTE; and other poems. *Longmans*, 1919. 8 in. 76 pp., 4/ n. 821.9

The title-story, of Arjun and Krishna, from the 'Mahabharata,' is told in Spenserian stanzas; and 'Sati,' which relates how the wife of an Aryan hero threw herself into her husband's funeral pyre, is in blank verse. Both poems are interspersed with lyrics. Mr. Thadani has an easy command of rapid, rhetorical, but not very melodious diction. A few miscellaneous poems are added.

**\*Todhunter (John).** FROM THE LAND OF DREAMS; introd. by T. W. Rolleston. *Dublin, Talbot Press (Fisher Unwin)*, 1918. 7½ in. 142 pp. por., 4/6 n. 821.9

The introduction (22 pp.) is a biographical sketch and appreciation of Todhunter (1839-1916), the accomplished translator of Heine's 'Lieder.' This is a collection of his Irish poems (omitting the 'Three Irish Bardic Tales'), and consists of lyrics and ballads, songs, verses for music, semi-political outbursts like 'The Shan Van Vocht,' and Bardic Tales, including the epical 'Death of Conlaach.'

## FICTION.

The **All-Highest** goes to Jerusalem: being the diary of the German Emperor's journey to the Holy Land; tr. from the French by Frank Alvah Dearborn. *Stanley Paul* [1919]. 7½ in. 90 pp. il., 2/6 n.

A translation from an issue of *Le Rire* which, shortly after the German Emperor's journey to Constantinople and the Holy Land nearly twenty years ago, purported to reveal the Kaiser's travel notes.

**Andom (R.).** THE SAME OLD TRODDLES: a book of laughter. *Jarrols* [1919]. 7½ in. 268 pp. il., 6/ n.

Troddles and his friends have been getting into absurd scrapes in a series of similar chronicles for some time. The silhouettes by Mr. Louis Gunnis are clever.

**Austin (F. Britten).** ACCORDING TO ORDERS. *Melrose*, 1918. 7½ in. 307 pp., 5/ n.

This is a collection of powerfully written, poignant short stories relating incidents of the War as seen from the German side. The first, which gives the title to the book, contains a terrible picture of the ruthless destruction ordered by the German High Command.

**Baker (Amy J.), Mrs. Maynard Crawford.** TYRIAN PURPLE: a romance of the ancient world. *Long* [1919]. 8 in. 352 pp., 7/ n.

A picturesque version of the Biblical story of Ahab, Jezebel, Naboth, Jehu, Elijah, and the Syrians and Israelites, the scenes being laid in the Cassiterides, Tyre, and Samaria. The love romance of Jezebel and Jehu has much beauty and pathos.

**Bennet (Robert Ames).** THE BLOND BEAST. *Hutchinson* [1919]. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/9 n.

In this war story the characteristics of arrogant German officers are vigorously portrayed. The heroine is an American girl who, living in Germany at the outbreak of the War, becomes engaged to a German. Some of the passages in the book are vibrant and stirring.

**Bruce (Henry).** THE TEMPLE GIRL: an Indian story. *Long* [1919]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 7/ n.

A spirited novel dealing with missionary and other circles of Anglo-Indian society. Interest is well sustained.

\***Codet (Louis).** CÉSAR CAPÉLAN; ou la tradition. *Paris, Gallimard*, 1918. 6½ in. 154 pp. paper, 3 fr. 843.9

Ten delicately humorous sketches skilfully portraying the character of an easygoing Gascon who is made curator of a château and museum in his native country, where henceforth he lives the life of a lotus-eater and gourmand.

**Cripps (Arthur Shearly).** CINDERELLA IN THE SOUTH: South African tales. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1918. 8 in. 276 pp., 6/

These tales of missionary experiences, military experiences, tentative supernatural experiences, and such like, are told by an Anglican clergyman. They are thoughtful, didactic, and even professorial in tone, and are evidently told less for the story than for the reflections on the casuistry of conduct and character.

**Delly.** LE MAÎTRE DU SILENCE: SOUS LE MASQUE. *Paris, Plon-Nourrit* [1918]. 7½ in. 295 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 843.9

A dramatic story dealing with the system of German espionage followed in the days before the War. The German agents are foiled by a counter-association directed by "The Master." The tale is charged with exciting incidents, and is graphically told.

†**Dowd (Emma C.).** POLLY OF THE HOSPITAL STAFF (*Popular Novels*). *Jarrols* [1919]. 6½ in. 216 pp. bds., 1/9 n.

**Durant (M.).** WHITE HARVEST. *Mills & Boon* [1919]. 7½ in. 278 pp., 7/ n.

The rivalry of two women who love the same man, the union of the man with the wrong woman, and a concluding tragedy of madness and murder, are prominent features of the story.

**Everett-Green (Evelyn).** THE FREEDOM OF FENELLA. *Stanley Paul* [1919]. 7½ in. 326 pp., 7/ n.

The heroine of this pleasant story is a little orphan who is left in the charge of a penurious and grasping aunt, but is rescued from a life of drudgery and neglect. The child develops into an attractive and independent-minded young woman.

**FitzGerald (Eileen).** THISTLEDOWN. *Long* [1919]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 7/ n.

The heroine of this readable book, which has a straightforward plot, is the daughter of a Cornish squire. During a visit to London she becomes engaged, but there is a tragedy in the story, as an indirect consequence of which the engagement is broken off.

**Fulton (M.).** BLIGHT. *Duckworth*, 1919. 8 in. 338 pp., 7/ n.

There are rather too many central figures and distracting interests in Miss Fulton's first novel, which is, however, an able and promising study of an unreliable, philandering male, and the strong, the weak, and the merely pagan women whose lives he makes abortive.

**Goldingham (C. S.).** THE ALTRUISTS. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/ n.

The hero, a British naval officer, is dismissed from the service because a Foreign Office cipher for which he is responsible is stolen; but his fiancée, and a middle-aged major who also loves her, retain faith in him. The book is moderately exciting.

**Gould (Nat.).** WON ON THE POST. *Long* [1919]. 7½ in. 317 pp., 7/ n.

One of Mr. Gould's breezy and exciting stories of sport and love, in which the reader will find vivid descriptions of races at Epsom, York, and elsewhere.

**Graham (Harry).** BIFFIN AND HIS CIRCLE. *Mills & Boon* [1919]. 7½ in. 255 pp. front., 7/ n.

A satire parodying a not unfamiliar type of biographical compilation. The hero's youth and upbringing, his business life, love adventures, and essays at literary composition, are amusingly set forth, but towards the end the book becomes a little tedious.

**Hunt (Violet).** THE LAST DITCH. *Stanley Paul* [1919]. 7½ in. 317 pp., 7/ n.

A war-time novel in the form of letters from a peeress and from one of her daughters. The latter nearly marries a bourgeois social reformer, but breaks off the engagement to wed one of her own class. The author provides a shrewd and rather amusing, though possibly somewhat exaggerated picture of aristocratic exclusiveness, which to a certain extent is whittled away by the exigencies of war.

**Inchbold (Mrs. A. C.).** LOVE AND THE CRESCENT: a tale of the Near East. *Hutchinson* [1919]. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/9 n.

A readable love-story with a Syrian background, in which good descriptions are given of the condition of the Armenians under Turkish rule, of their sufferings during the War, and of some of the machinations of Germany in the Near East.

**Jameson (Storm).** THE POT BOILS. *Constable* [1919]. 7½ in. 305 pp., 6/ n.

A manifold appeal is made by this story. A keen love-interest runs through the book; and the reader will find also plenty of spirited dialogue, and numerous comments upon movements of the day and the types of people who engineer them. 'The Pot Boils' is a novel to stimulate thought and conversation.

**Kelston (Beatrice).** THE EDGE OF TO-DAY. *Long* [1919]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 7/ n.

The author writes easily, but the heroine, who thinks herself a model of propriety, and is very severe in her judgment of her husband, commits some serious indiscretions, and receives decidedly more favours from fortune than she deserves.

**Malory (Shaun).** THE QUEST OF THE GOLDEN SPURS. *Jarrols* [1919]. 7½ in. 250 pp., 6/ n.

The hero's father sets him the task of discovering the golden spurs. How the lad fares in his search is told very agreeably by the author.

**The Man who tried Everything;** by the author of 'The Pointing Man.' *Hutchinson* [1919]. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/9 n.

A stirring account of the cosmopolitan adventures of one who for years has lived as an educated wastrel and gambler, but is saved by his love for the daughter of an American professor. She not only inspires him to effort, but also saves his honour when he is enmeshed in a treasonable enterprise.

**Mountain (Isobel).** A MAIDEN IN MALAYA. *Melrose* [1919]. 7½ in. 288 pp., 5/ n.

A tale of love, life on a rubber plantation, and an abortive native rising engineered by the expenditure of German gold. The story is pleasant, straightforward, and simple in the manner of its telling.

\***Munro (H. H.), pseud. Saki.** THE TOYS OF PEACE; and other papers. *Lane*, 1919. 7½ in. 327 pp. por., 7/ n.

Two of the most notable of this collection of short sketches and tales are 'The Wolves of Cernogratz' and 'The Interlopers'; but where all the stories are so good, it is difficult to choose. Perhaps 'Shock Tactics,' 'Louis,' 'Excepting Mrs. Pentharby,' and the title-piece, best display the subtle, elusive humour and quaintness of thought characteristic of 'Saki's' writings. Mr. Munro was killed at Beaumont Hamel on Nov. 14, 1916.

\***Ohanian (Armén).** LA DANSEUSE DE SHAMAKHA. *Paris, Grassel*, 1918. 7½ in. 494 pp., 4 fr. 55. 843.9

A picturesque and striking record of a dancer's life and journeyings in Armenia, Persia, Egypt, and elsewhere. In the preface M. Anatole France commends the charm of the book and the felicity of the author's descriptions.

\***Purdon (K. F.).** DINNY OF THE DOORSTEP. *Dublin, Talbot Press (Fisher Unwin)*, 1918. 8 in. 253 pp., 6/ n.

Miss Purdon's touching story of two Dublin waifs and their friends is full of beauty. It brings out strongly the obstacles to genuine sympathy between people of different classes, and the consequent failure of many well-meant efforts to do good.



Reynès-Monlaur (M.). *LA FIN DE CLAUDE (Pages de Deuil et d'Héroïsme)*. Paris: Plon-Nourrit [1918]. 7½ in. 274 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 8.3.9

A religious tone is conspicuous in this story, which completes the trilogy begun by 'Les Paroles secrètes' and 'Les Autels morts.' The general purpose is to show the great part in our lives played by the supernatural, as well as the need of faith in traditional ideals, in view of the butcheries, mourning, and other terrible things associated with warfare.

\*Richardson (Dorothy M.). *THE TUNNEL*. Duckworth [1919]. 7½ in. 308 pp., 7/ n.

The distinctive method adopted by the author, whose fourth novel is now before us, if at first disconcerting to the reader used to stories written upon ordinary lines, is assuredly effective. Some of the pen-painting could scarcely be done better. Although the impression as a whole is somewhat blurred, passages of the book stamp themselves on the mind with exceptional clearness. 'The Tunnel' is notably removed from the commonplace.

Rickard (Mrs. Victor). *THE HOUSE OF COURAGE*. Duckworth, 1919. 7½ in. 376 pp., 7/ n.

The author of 'The Fire of Green Boughs' is an experienced writer with a fluent style and facility of expression which are pleasing to a large number of readers. They will not be disappointed by the latest product of her pen. It is a story of Irish society, the love-affairs of several of its members being linked with vivid pictures of the wretched lot of military prisoners in Germany—among them the hero.

Rosay (J. H.), *andé*. *REPORTED MISSING: a tale of the War*; tr. by C. S. Langdale. Allen & Unwin, 1919. 7½ in. 222 pp., 6/ n.

The experiences of three French airmen, including their wanderings in, and subsequent escape from, Germany, are woven into an exciting narrative. The characters of the three are well contrasted, and there is a remarkable sense of actuality in the descriptions of various episodes.

Sladen (Douglas Brooke Wheelton). *PAUL'S WIFE; OR, "THE OSTRICHES"*: a romance of the awakening of Britain. Hutchinson [1919]. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/9 n.

Mr. Sladen's story is a vivacious blend of politics and love, the former predominating. A reception in a political *salon*, an excited gathering at Queen's Hall, and a Surreyside election meeting are outstanding episodes. The "ostriches" are prominent personages—statesmen and others—who before the War burst upon the world could not or would not believe in the imminence of so great a catastrophe.

Stirling (Elizabeth). *BARBARA MARY*. Stanley Paul [1919]. 7½ in. 277 pp., 7/ n.

A baronet, by the terms of a will, finds himself obliged to marry a young and inexperienced girl. Difficulties arise, and there is in consequence no small amount of unhappiness, but in the end things are straightened out.

Strange Tales from the Fleet; by Etienne. Methuen [1919]. 7 in. 145 pp., 4/ n.

Some of these tales are reprinted from *Land and Water*, but they will be read again with enjoyment. The author has a light touch and a dry sense of humour, and gives the landsman a good many glimpses into life at sea during the War.

Thorne (Guy), *pseud. of C. A. E. Ranger*. *GULL. WINE THE MOCKER*. Long [1919]. 8 in. 320 pp., 7/ n.

A tale about a rich young stockbroker who becomes a slave to drink, goes to an inebriates' retreat, and is ultimately "saved." A sketchy account of alcoholism forms the best part of the book, which is in the Correlli style.

Tremlett (Mrs. Horace). *BIRDS OF A FEATHER*. Hutchinson [1919]. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/9 n.

The story is concerned to a considerable extent with the doings of an officer entrusted with the task of discovering how German prisoners escape from an English camp; but there is a variety of incident, and an air raid over London is one of the prominent episodes.

Vaucaire (Maurice). *THE CINEMA GIRL: a story of Paris life of to-day, adapted from the original French by Mariette Soman*. Jarrolds [1919]. 7½ in. 252 pp., 6/ n.

A bright tale of an estimable artistic and literary family whose life in a Parisian fifth-floor flat is a continuous struggle. The heroine's adventures during her training as a cinematographic performer, as well as the experiences of a sister who possesses a beautiful soprano voice, are well described.

Westrup (Margaret). *THE DEVIL'S PROBLEM*. Hurst & Blackett [1919]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/9 n.

The outbreak of the War causes a difference between the heroine and her lover, who abstains from enlisting. She takes up nursing, and in a spirit of self-sacrifice marries a wounded soldier, whom eventually she comes to love.

†Whitelaw (David). *THE LEAGUE OF ST. LOUIS: a romance (Popular Novels)*. Jarrolds [1919]. 6½ in. 252 pp. bds., 1/9 n.

Worth (Patience). *HOPE TRUEBLOOD*. Skeffington [1919]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/9 n.

This is a novel of decided promise. Written by a "new author," the story is noteworthy in more than ordinary measure. Definite and clear-cut characterization, good dialogue, quaint and arresting turns of expression, and deep but restrained feeling, often implicit rather than explicit, abound. Here and there some obscurity is noticeable; but the story is marked by strong individuality, and we shall look with interest for further products of the author's pen.

†Wynne (May). *MARCEL OF THE "ZEPHYRS": a romance (Popular Novels)*. Jarrolds [1919]. 6 in. 216 pp. bds., 1/9 n.

## 910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

Forder (Alfred). *IN AND ABOUT PALESTINE WITH NOTEBOOK AND CAMERA*. R.T.S., 1919. 7½ in. 191 pp. il., 3/6 n. 915.69

The Rev. A. Forder has lived many years in Jerusalem, and his frequent excursions into the surrounding countries have included no fewer than seven visits to Petra. He has used his camera to good purpose, his book having about a hundred illustrations, thus enabling the reader at home to visualize Hebron and Beersheba, Jerusalem and Samaria, Nazareth and Cana, and other familiar Biblical places. Many of the views are devoted to the wonders of Petra.

India: Archaeological Survey. *ANNUAL REPORT, part 1, 1916-17*; by Sir John Marshall. Calcutta, Supt. Govt. Printing, 1918. 12½ in. 42 pp. il. apps., 2 rupees or 3/ 913.54

The Director-General of Archaeology in India summarizes the work of conservation carried on, during the period to which the report refers, in the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Circles, the United Provinces, and the Native States. An account follows of the explorations at Taxila and elsewhere; and there are records of the numismatic and other finds, as well as of the important epigraphical work done. Nine plates illustrate the volume.

India: Archaeological Survey. *ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MYSORE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1917*; with the Government Review thereon. Bangalore, Govt. Press, 1918. 13½ in. 71 pp. il. paper. 913.54

This report by Mr. R. Narasimhachar, Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore, is of varied interest. Fifteen plates, illustrative of temples, statuary, epigraphy, pottery, and coins, are supplied. Among the discoveries made during the year was that of a copper-plate inscription of the rulers of the Punnâd kingdom (mentioned as Paunnata by Ptolemy) in the second century.

India: Archaeological Survey. *ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON EPIGRAPHY, SOUTHERN CIRCLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1917*. Madras, Home Department (Education) [1918]. 13½ in. 136 pp. paper. 913.54

India: Archaeological Survey. *ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (ABRIDGED) OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, MUHAMMADAN AND BRITISH MONUMENTS, NORTHERN CIRCLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1917*. Allahabad, United Provinces, Supt. Govt. Press, 1918. 13½ in. 3 pp. paper, 2 annas. 913.54

Detailed particulars relative to conservation work and the like are held over for the present, to be embodied in a review after the War. Much work has evidently been done.

India: Archaeological Survey. *PROGRESS REPORT, WESTERN CIRCLE: ARCHAEOLOGY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1917*. Bombay, Govt. Central Press, 1918. 13½ in. 72 pp. paper, 10 annas or 1ld. 913.54  
Deals with museums, excavation, iconography, protection and conservation of monuments, epigraphy, numismatics, &c.



**London (Charmian Kittredge).** JACK LONDON AND HAWAII. *Mills & Boon* [1918]. 7½ in. 305 pp. il. por., 8/6 n. 919.69  
The author draws a delightful picture of the experiences of herself and her husband in Hawaii. The book is full of the joy of life—enchanting scenery, lovely flowers, melodious native speech. There are graver notes, as in the account of the lepers at Molokai; but even here Mrs. London is able to show how much has been done to improve their conditions. The book has many attractive illustrations.

**Philips' Two-Sheet Imperial Map of Russia.** *Philip* [1919]. 28 by 22 in. paper, 1/6 n. each. 912.47

The map (scale, 72 miles=1 inch) shows the Western boundary of Russia and the boundaries of States declared independent of Russian sovereignty, as defined by the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest, as well as the approximate boundaries of Russian States which have asserted their independence. The Kingdoms of Poland and Finland; the Principalities of Esthonia, Livonia, and Kurland, and of Lithuania; and the Ukrainian, White Russian, Kazan, Tauride, Caucasian, Trans-Caucasian, Azerbaijan, Tartar-Bashkir, Don Cossacks, and Kuban Cossacks' Republics, are clearly indicated.

**Sowerby (Arthur de Carle).** SPORT AND SCIENCE ON THE SINO-MONGOLIAN FRONTIER. *Melrose*, 1918. 8½ in. 311 pp. il. por. app., 12/6 n. 915.17

Clearly illustrated, this book comprises accounts of a series of explorations in districts in close proximity to the Great Wall of China. The journeys were undertaken by the author during 1908-12, and the work carried on was biological, ethnological, or the like. Numerous geological notes are included.

**Warrego (Paul).** DIARY OF A NEW CHUM. 'British-Australasian,' 51 High Holborn, W.C.1. 7½ in. 64 pp. paper, 1/ n. 919.4

A series of characteristic incidents and people illustrating life in Australia as it appears to a "new chum," written in a light vein.

**Willcocks (Sir William).** FROM THE GARDEN OF EDEN TO THE CROSSING OF THE JORDAN. *Cairo, French Institute of Oriental Archaeology; C.M.S. Book Shop* [1918]. 9½ in. 101 pp. maps, 5/ n. 915.39

The author, who relates some of his experiences in the East, and gives an agreeable picture of the life of the Arabs "in their native deserts," is of opinion that the Garden of Eden was situated in "some locality between Anah and Hitt," above the outflow of the rivers Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel, and Euphrates proper. The Flood, he thinks, was in the low lands of the Euphrates-Tigris delta, north of Ur of the Chaldees. Prof. Sayce, who contributes the preface, differs from the author in regard to the location of Eden.

## 920 BIOGRAPHY.

\***Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1918-19**; with which is incorporated 'The Clergy List, Clerical Guide and Ecclesiastical Directory.' Fiftieth issue. 'Field' and 'Queen,' 1919. 10½ in. 2308 pp. app. inds., 25/ n. 922.3

'Crockford' is always welcome—more, it is indispensable. The issue before us maintains the high standard of quality to which the various editors have accustomed us for so long. We note that with 'Crockford' is now incorporated 'The Clergy List,' which will no longer appear as a separate publication. The preface is as interesting as usual.

**Foch (Ferdinand).**

\***Atteridge (A. Hilliard).** MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH: HIS LIFE AND HIS THEORY OF MODERN WAR. *Skeffington* [1919]. 7½ in. 256 pp. por. maps, 6/ n. 920

The author follows the career of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces from his youth to the period of the present War, and his triumphal entry into Strasbourg at the head of the French army. Marshal Foch is shown to be the foremost soldier in the War, and a man who, besides having attained the highest place in the profession of arms, will take rank among the greatest military commanders in history. Capt. Atteridge usefully summarizes the treatises 'Principes de la Guerre' (1903) and 'De la Conduite de la Guerre' (1905), of which Marshal Foch is the author; and, in conclusion, shows that the Marshal throughout his life has been inspired by the highest ideals. Col. Buchan contributes the introduction.

**Forsyth (Christina).**

**Livingstone (W. P.).** CHRISTINA FORSYTH OF FINGOLAND: the story of the loneliest woman in Africa. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1918. 7½ in. 236 pp. por. ind., 5/ n. 920

Mr. Livingstone has a noble subject, and his sub-title gives the key to it. His book shows how one woman, living for thirty years in an almost inaccessible spot among the roughest natives, was enabled by her Christian love and steadfast devotion to transform the characters of many of them, so that they came to regard her as their "White Mother." Mrs. Forsyth is a worthy companion of Mary Slessor of Calabar.

**Germain (André).** PORTRAITS PARISIENS. *Paris, Crès*, 1918. 7½ in. 243 pp. il. paper, 4fr.50. 920

In this collection of delicately chiselled and carefully finished impressionist pen-portraits are to be found MM. Maurice Rostand, André Gide, and Georges Goyau, the Abbé Mugnier, and Madame Jean de Montebello. Some of the sketches are in the form of dialogues.

**Johnson (Samuel).**

**Roberts (S. C.).** THE STORY OF DOCTOR JOHNSON: being an introduction to Boswell's 'Life.' *Camb., Univ. Press*, 1919. 8 in. 168 pp. por. il. bib., 4/6 n. 920

This small volume, consisting of long passages from Boswell, with some from Mrs. Thrale and Fanny Burney, will perhaps form a sort of stepping-stone for many readers to the famous biography.

**Jones (Gabriel).**

**Lockhart (A. W.).** GABRIEL JONES, 1724-1806, sometime a scholar of Christ's Hospital, an American citizen, and friend of George Washington. *School Press, 5 Rupert Street, E.1*, 1918. 9 in. 12 pp. por. paper. 920

A biographical sketch of an "old Blue" who was born in Virginia, brought as a child to England, and educated at Christ's Hospital. He returned to Virginia, rose to eminence as a lawyer, and became a member of the Convention which adopted for Virginia the Constitution of the United States.

\***Osborn (E. B.).** THE NEW ELIZABETHANS: a first selection of the lives of young men who have fallen in the Great War. *Lane*, 1919. 9 in. 323 pp. il. por., 16/ n. 920

Alike in their "swift and unselfish devotion in a great cause," the brilliant young men whose personalities are brought before the reader in these admirable "characters" are twenty-five in number. Among them are Dixon Scott, Basil Hallam, T. M. Kettle, Alan Seeger, Julian and Gerald William Grenfell, Harold Chapin, Donald Hankey, Douglas Gillespie, Charles Lister, and Guy Drummond. The book is a deserved and welcome tribute to a shining band of valiant spirits, the comparison of whom with the old Elizabethans is by no means fanciful. In the Second Series will appear appreciations of Rupert Brooke and others.

**Place (Francis).**

\***Wallas (Graham).** THE LIFE OF FRANCIS PLACE, 1771-1854. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 9 in. 429 pp. por. ind., 8/6 n. 920

This is a corrected reprint of the original edition of 1898. The author draws attention to masses of material which were accumulated by Place, and are now at the British Museum and elsewhere.

\***Raymond (E. T.).** UNCENSORED CELEBRITIES. *Fisher Unwin* [1918]. 9 in. 244 pp., 10/6 n. 920

Scattered over the pages of these impressions of notable people are a number of terse pronouncements, some of which will certainly linger in the memory. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb are "apostles of regimentation"; Mr. Winston Churchill "does not know how to wait"; Mr. Arthur Henderson is "a quite ordinary man in a very extraordinary position"; and Lord Lansdowne is no exception to the rule that the "seeming wise man is generally short-sighted." Of Mr. Balfour the author declares that his "quiet stubbornness.... is, in his present position, a national asset of prime importance." Of Lord Haldane it is remarked: "The country rightly suspects him as a guide. But it might have done with him as a workman. It has gone further and fared much worse." Mr. Asquith is "a wholly truthful man" who has always played the "political game" "like a gentleman." Lord Robert Cecil receives favourable comment: "Of all the new men in the Government, his is the solitary figure which suggests large possibilities." Mr. Lloyd George, General Smuts, Lord Northcliffe, and Mr. Bottomley have places in this clever book.

**West (Arthur Graeme).** THE DIARY OF A DEAD OFFICER: being the posthumous papers of Arthur Graeme West. *Allen & Unwin* [1919]. 7½ in. 110 pp. bds., 5/n. 920

It is clear that this young officer, who made the supreme sacrifice for his country, felt throughout his period of training, and even more during his experiences in the trenches, utterly out of sympathy with his environment. West, who went from Blundell's School to Balliol, was a man whose interests were mainly æsthetic and literary. He "joined up" in a rush of patriotic enthusiasm, but became a doubting pessimist, and ultimately a convinced pacifist.

## 930-990 HISTORY.

**Berr (Henri).** LA GUERRE ALLEMANDE ET LA PAIX FRANÇAISE: Le Germanisme contre l'Esprit français: essai de psychologie historique (*Bibliothèque de Synthèse Historique*). Paris, la Renaissance du Livre, 1919. 7½ in. 252 pp. notes (bib.), paper, 4 fr. 50. 943

In this volume, which will shortly be followed by another, the author discusses the successive stages in the development of German thought, and asserts that the disservice of Germanism to knowledge is as great as its injury to morals. M. Berr points out that German mentality has to a great extent been shaped by Machiavelli's teaching, while the spirit of France has been led by the intellectual influence of Descartes.

**Botha (C. Graham).** A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF DOCUMENTS IN THE CAPE ARCHIVES FOR THE PERIOD 1652-1806. Cape Town, 'Cape Times,' 1918. 9½ in. 93 pp. il. app. ind. paper, 2/6; cl., 5/6. 968.7

Notwithstanding that this book is modestly stated by the compiler to be intended to serve only as an index to the classes of the official records preserved in the Cape Archives from the beginning of the colony's history to 1806, the contents are of great interest; and the copious annotations help towards a clear idea of the nature and value of records which, it is well remarked, are "the keynote to the general history of South Africa up to the beginning of the nineteenth century."

**Chaplin (Sir Drummond) and Buxton (Sir Thomas Fowell Victor).** CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR DRUMMOND CHAPLIN, ADMINISTRATOR OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, AND SIR VICTOR BUXTON, PRESIDENT OF THE ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY. Waterlow & Sons, 1919. 8½ in. 20 pp. paper. 968.9

The correspondence relates to alleged ill-treatment of the indigenous inhabitants of Rhodesia.

**\*Chesterton (Cecil).** A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Chatto & Windus, 1919. 7½ in. 271 pp. por. ind., 6/n. 973

After a brief survey of the colonial period the book follows events pretty closely from the Great Severance to the Civil War, and from the presidency of Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Chesterton's criticism of Charles Sumner, and forceful descriptions of the slavery struggle, the negro problem, and the operations of the Ku-Klux-Klan, grip the reader's attention. Mr. G. K. Chesterton contributes, as an introduction, an appreciation of his dead brother.

**Croft (Guy Glendower), ed.** SOME 1918 REFLECTIONS; compiled by Guy Glendower Croft. Simpkin & Marshall, 1918. 7 in. 100 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 940.9

The majority of these "Reflections" by prominent public men and women have been written specially for this little book. They cover a wide range of topics, but mostly relate, directly or indirectly, to the War.

**Duhem (Jules).** VUE GÉNÉRALE SUR LA QUESTION D'ALSACE-LORRAINE (*Série Rouge*). Paris, Bossard, 1918. 6½ in. 137 pp. map, paper, 3 fr. 60. 943-44-45

A geographical, historical, political, and juridical study of the problem of Alsace-Lorraine. Among the subjects considered are the language, customs, national spirit, and racial instincts of the people, as well as strategic conditions, the boundaries of the two provinces, and the legal questions involved.

**Eccard (Frédéric).** L'ALSACE SOUS LA DOMINATION ALLEMANDE. Paris, Colin, 1919. 7½ in. 327 pp. paper, 4 fr. 943.44

The author, a lawyer in Strasbourg for upwards of fifteen years, depicts the long struggle of the inhabitants of Alsace against Germanization. The evidences of the conquerors' greediness and their disdain of the popular will, as well as the ardour of the Alsatians' early resistance to German rule, are well brought out in these pages, which include copious quotations from "documents." The opposition to German rule slackened towards the end of the nineteenth century,

but blazed up anew with the advent of the younger generation. The later struggles for autonomy, and the position of affairs in Alsace during the present War, are fully described.

**\*Farrand (Max).** THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM COLONIES TO A WORLD POWER; pref. by Viscount Bryce. Jack, 1919. 9 in. 324 pp. map, bib. ind., 10/6 n. 973

The Professor of History at Yale has written a short history of the United States that is as readable as Seeley's 'Expansion of England.' Keeping the right balance between too much and too little detail, he has managed to show the causes, the meaning, and the results of events, and the character and policy of leading statesmen. On p. 148 there is some confusion of dates. Each chapter is followed by a select bibliography.

**Gauvain (Auguste).** L'EUROPE AU JOUR LE JOUR: tome 6, LES PRÉLIMINAIRES DE LA GUERRE EUROPÉENNE. Paris, Bossard, 1918. 10 in. 425 pp. paper, 9 fr. 940.9

In the present volume of this important work M. Gauvain passes in review the Albanian imbroglio, the German mission to Constantinople, the Saverne incidents, and other events which preceded the cataclysm of August, 1914.

**\*Havell (E. B.).** THE HISTORY OF ARYAN RULE IN INDIA, from the earliest times to the death of Akbar. Harrap, 1918. 9 in. 614 pp. maps, pl. ind., 15/n. 954

The special virtue of Dr. Havell's account of Indian history, which does not claim to be the result of original research, is that it endeavours to avoid the misunderstandings of the scientific historian inspired, as he puts it, "by German thoroughness and German lack of psychological insight," and to bring the reader into contact with the Aryan spirit, civilization, and culture, by the study not only of events, but also of Indian arts. Indian religion, ethics, and political philosophy and institutions, and Indian architecture, symbolism, and epigraphy, consequently receive ample treatment, and the latter group are well illustrated.

**Hubert (Lucien), ed.** L'ALLEMAGNE PEUT PAYER: tableau général de la richesse allemande présenté par la Dresdner Bank, Berlin, le 1er Janvier, 1913. Paris, Grasset, 1919. 7½ in. 48 pp. paper, 1 fr. 50 n. 943.085

Basing his arguments on a remarkable statistical and financial summary published at Berlin, in French, by the Dresdner Bank, under the title 'Les Forces économiques de l'Allemagne,' M. Hubert, Sénateur des Ardennes, contends with force and cogency that Germany, notwithstanding protestations to the contrary, is well able to make reparation for the evil she has wrought in the War.

**Kerensky (A. F.).** THE PRELUDE TO BOLSHEVISM: THE KORNILOV REBELLION. Fisher Unwin [1919]. 9 in. 318 pp. por. ind., 16/n. 947.08

The author states that he has never doubted General Kornilov's love for Russia, and attributes the general's actions to political inexperience and a lack of understanding. M. Kerensky asserts that General Kornilov's rebellion, though "definitely and bloodlessly suppressed," and predestined to fail, played a fatal part in Russia's history by inflaming the imagination of the masses of the people, who suspected the existence of a conspiracy of the middle and upper classes against democracy and the working millions. Hence, in the soldiers' and workmen's meetings, the authority of the leaders, who were fighting against the cry of "All authority to the Soviets," and were defending the idea of a national power based upon the will of the whole people, was annihilated, and a wave of anarchy swept over the State.

**Little (Frances Delaney).** ANCIENT STORIES FROM THE DARDANELLES. Melrose [1918]. 8 in. 287 pp. il. map, 5/n. 949.6

These well-told episodes in the story of the Hellespont and the adjoining lands, of the ship Argo, of Troy, the Persians, Alcibiades, Alexander, Mithridates, Constantine, the Byzantine Emperors, and the Fourth Crusade, make an opportune book, and the volume is well illustrated with portraits in mosaic, ivory, frieze, coin, and other forms.

**O'Hegarty (P. S.).** SINN FEIN: AN ILLUMINATION. Maunsell, 1919. 7½ in. 63 pp., 2/6 n. 941.58

The author of 'The Indestructible Nation' tells the story of Sinn Fein from the inside, tracing its evolution from the establishment of the Gaelic League in 1893, but looking back to the pre-Norman period in his historical survey of the spirit of Irish nationalism. A chapter is devoted to the part played by Mr. Arthur Griffith in the movement.



**Rovère (Julien).** L'AFFAIRE DE SAVERNE, NOVEMBRE, 1913—JANVIER, 1914 (*Série Rouge*). Paris, Bossard, 1919. 6½ in. 74 pp. paper, 1 fr. 80. 943.44

A full and vivid account of the notorious Saverne or Zabern incident, which illustrated the methods of German colonization in Alsace-Lorraine. The author shows that the Saverne affair was the culminating point in a policy of vexatious tyranny practised by the Germans.

**Royal Historical Society.** TRANSACTIONS; 4th series, vol. 1. The Society, 1918. 9 in. 301 pp. ind. 906

The presidential address of Prof. Oman on the history of rumour is a striking essay. There follow papers on primitive agricultural organization, Wellington and the Congress of Verona, correspondence of the Stuarts and the Romanovs, the Ceylon expedition of 1803, the great farm of the customs, the King's Council in the fifteenth century, colonial administration of Crown colonies, and the constitutional development of South Africa and of Canada.

**Wacha (Sir Dinsha Edulji), Setalvad (Chimanlal Harilal), Chambers (W. A.), Gokhale (Narayan Vishnu), and others.** MEMORANDUM ON THE MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORM PROPOSALS. Bombay, N. M. Samarth [1918]. 8½ in. 37 pp. paper. 954

The nine signatories recognize that Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have embodied in their proposals many of the suggestions which have been pressed by the leaders of the Indian National Congress upon the attention of the Government. With reference, however, to the contemplated Second Chamber, to be called the "Council of State," the authors of the Memorandum offer much adverse criticism.

**\*Ward (Sir Adolphus William).** GERMANY, 1815-90: vol. 3, 1871-90; with two supplementary chapters (*Cambridge Historical Series*). Camb., Univ. Press, 1918. 7½ in. 453 pp. maps, bib. ind., 12/6 n. 943.07-8

To students and others who desire to understand the historical causes which have led to contemporary events a work such as this by the Master of Peterhouse strongly appeals. The present volume contains not merely a narrative of German history from the period immediately after the Peace of Frankfurt to the "dropping of the Pilot"—of whom a masterly sketch is included—but also an illuminative summary of social and intellectual life in Germany during the latter half of the nineteenth century, and a presentment of the main aspects of German political history during the first two decades of Wilhelm II.'s reign.

**Wheeler (W. Reginald).** CHINA AND THE WORLD-WAR. New York, Macmillan, 1919. 7½ in. 277 pp. il. pors. apps. (bib.), ind., \$1.75. 951

The author traces the recent developments in China, discusses some of the problems which have arisen, and inquires into the future of the great Asiatic republic. The present situation in China, he declares, is "analogous in a lesser degree to that in Russia: both countries offer supreme opportunities for exploitation, or for disinterested assistance. Like Russia, China needs help."

#### 940.9 THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

**Aston (Major-General Sir George).** WAR LESSONS, NEW AND OLD. Murray, 1919. 8 in. 281 pp. maps, app. ind., 7/6 n. 940.9

These readable studies of distinct phases of the War "in three dimensions" have appeared elsewhere, chiefly in the reviews. Strategic problems are clearly explained, and illustrated by charts. An interesting chapter treats of the moral factor, which the author describes as "the fourth dimension." In the appendix appears his lecture on 'Amphibious Strategy,' delivered in 1907, with a reprint of the discussion.

**Blighties: ups and downs in a home hospital; by one of "those V.A.D.s."** Stockwell [1918]. 7 in. 80 pp. paper, 2/ n. 940.9

A series of well-written pictures of life in a military hospital somewhere in "Blighty." A notable comment made by the author is that although "one hears a good deal about the brutalizing effect of war," yet "among the hundreds of men back from the front who pass through our hospital, I have not met one who seems coarsened or hardened by his experiences; rather does the contrary appear to be the case."

**Calderon (F. Garcia).** LE DILEMME DE LA GUERRE. Paris, Grasset, 1919. 7½ in. 307 pp. app. paper, 4 fr. 50. 940.9

Having discussed the two conceptions of the world, the philosophies of the Central Empires and the Western democracies—the idea of the superior race which shall regenerate humanity, and the view that different States must be free to seek their own destinies—the author comes to the conclusion that the Western theory of civilization must prevail, but that it will be refined and corrected by the lessons of the War. Peoples, the author declares, have been united more by war than by peace. In the spirit of France he sees hope for the future; and Paris he regards as the stronghold of reason—the capital of the world.

**Chevillon (André).** PRÊS DES COMBATTANTS. Paris, Hachette, 1918. 7½ in. 279 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 940.9

With outstanding vividness these pictures of the War, in Champagne and elsewhere, are set forth by the author of 'L'Angleterre et la guerre.' Two of the most powerfully written sections are those entitled 'Reims' and 'Furor Teutonicus.' The account of the desecrated cathedral is impressive to painfulness. Of peculiar interest to English readers are the chapters dealing with the British front. M. Chevillon is strikingly successful in his limning of the habits and methods of trench life adopted by our men.

**The Greek Army and the Recent Balkan Offensive.** Allen & Unwin [1919]. 8½ in. 60 pp. il. pors. map, app. paper, 1/6 n. 940.9

The attitude of the former King of Greece prevented the Hellenic army for a long period from participating in the struggle against Bulgaria; but the successful Venizelist revolution and the deposition of King Constantine removed the obstacles to intervention, and Greece at once ranged herself on the side of the Entente. The data collected in this booklet show how gallantly the Greek soldiers fought side by side with their British, French, and Serbian comrades in the operations which led to the capitulation of Bulgaria.

**Guichard (Louis).** AU LARGE (1914-1918). Paris, la Renaissance du Livre [1919]. 7½ in. 230 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 940.9

This is a lively account of a French naval officer's experience in a squadron; on a trawler, a motor-boat, and a destroyer; and on land after the German débâcle.

**Squiers (Arnon L.), ed.** ONE HUNDRED PER CENT AMERICAN: addresses delivered by famous patriots of all shades of political belief at the Saturday luncheon meetings of the Republican Club, New York, during the year 1918; with a foreword by Theodore Roosevelt. N.Y., G. H. Doran Co. [1918]. 9 in. 398 pp., \$2.50. 940.9

These addresses are worthy of particular attention, not only because of the eminence of the men and women by whom they were delivered, but also because they were spoken at a time when American public opinion was being moulded and convictions were less settled than was the case six months later. The subjects comprised 'Inside Observations on the War,' 'The Moral Issues of the War,' 'The Aims of Democracy in the Present Crisis,' 'The Women of 1918,' 'The Elements of the Peace Problem,' and so on. One of the most graphic and moving of these notable deliverances is Miss Ruth Farnam's account of what she witnessed in Serbia.

**Trevelyan (George Macaulay).** SCENES FROM ITALY'S WAR. Jack, 1919. 9 in. 256 pp. 12 maps, ind., 10/6 n. 940.9

Mr. Trevelyan was head of the British Red Cross in Italy, and witnessed the great operations at close quarters. His lively account of events and of personal experiences is worth having, and the book is well got up.

**Waugh (Alec).** THE PRISONERS OF MAINZ. Chapman & Hall, 1919. 8 in. 274 pp. il., 7/6 n. 940.9

An interesting and readable account of an officer's life as prisoner of war in Germany from March 21, 1918, to his release during the armistice. Capt. Roussel's illustrations are good.

**Wisconsin University.** WAR BOOK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN: papers on the causes and issues of the War, by members of the Faculty. Madison, Wis., 1918. 7½ in. 266 pp. bib., 50 c. 940.9

These articles were published during the academic year 1917-18 as the University of Wisconsin War Pamphlets. The topics dealt with include the significance of the War as a worldwide struggle between democracy and autocracy, the conditions under which the United States entered the conflict, and the methods of warfare adopted by Germany. Several of the essays are notable.